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The War Program

AAF REDISTRIBUTION CENTER

OFFICERS and enlisted men of the Army Air Forces returning to this country from service overseas will soon receive individual attention from highly trained medical officers and classification and personnel experts at the AAF's new Personnel Redistribution Center.

With proper reassignment of such aircrewmembers the primary object, the new project has been established by General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, and is scheduled to start functioning within the next six weeks. Redistribution will be effected at three stations, two of which have been selected, Atlantic City, N. J., and Miami Beach, Fla. The third will be located on the Pacific Coast.

At Atlantic City, where the Center's headquarters also will be located, the Ambassador and Ritz hotels will house the project. Fishing and swimming will afford recreation, as will basketball, badminton, and other sports in the huge Convention Hall which has been made available.

In all cases emphasis has been placed on the physical surroundings as well as the geographical location of the stations.

As the first phase of the program consists of a complete rest, three rest camps will be operated in connection with the Center. Two such camps are already operating, one at Lake Lure, N. C., and the other at Castle Hot Springs, Ariz. A third will shortly be established.

Returning members of the AAF will be given the opportunity of spending a furlough in their own homes, and if in need of further rest of spending some time at one of the rest camps. Those found qualified for general duty will then be assigned to commands in the Air Forces in keeping with their past experiences, or they may be again sent overseas.

Others who are found fit only for limited service will receive assignments in which they will release general service personnel for combat duties.

In some cases the returned airmen will be sent to school for further training to fit them for other assignments in the AAF. This training is planned also to be of help to them later in civilian life. Qualified enlisted men may also be assigned to the Army Specialized Training Program.

General Arnold strongly emphasizes the human factor in the new program. It is his aim that every veteran AAF officer and enlisted man shall be placed where he will do both the Army Air Forces and himself the most good.

"I took our Air Force personnel from the cream of America's youth," he says, "they've been put to severe mental and physical tests abroad, and they have come through with flying colors. First they deserve a rest, and then a chance to do what they're best fitted to do. Finding out that that is the function of the Redistribution Center."

"I took him out of civilian life when his future was brightest. When he returns we want his outlook and his chances for success to be just as brilliant."

Navy Reports on Ship And Plane Production

A report on production was issued by the Navy Department this week revealing that in the 35 months preceding 1 July 1943 the Navy completed 15,376 new ships and 15,576 planes of all types.

The announcement stated that "No Naval construction program of comparable size and speed has ever been accomplished by any other nation."

As to aircraft production, the Navy said: "Navy aircraft production is the fastest expanding segment in the nation's air-power building program. * * * No other portion of the great aircraft program has moved ahead so swiftly."

Summarizing the report, the Navy stated:

"Modern sea-air power consists of ships, planes and shore facilities. Success of the Navy's war production program, therefore, depends upon its ability to deliver these instruments of power."

"In July, 1940, the Navy received five newly completed vessels; in June, 1943, almost 1,200."

"In July, 1940, the Navy received 25 new airplanes; in June, 1943, almost 2,000."

"Between those two dates the Navy built 2,200,000 tons of ships. It added to its air arm 23,000 planes. It completed \$6,500,000,000 of shore facilities."

"Three years ago, when the defense program began, the Navy had a fleet of 1,076 vessels displacing 1,875,000 tons. Of this fleet, 383 vessels were warships, battleships, carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines. The weight of this fighting fleet was 1,313,000 tons."

"During the intervening three years the Navy has lost 58 warships: a battleship, four carriers, nine cruisers, 32 destroyers, 12 submarines. It has transferred to other nations or converted into non-combat vessels 129 other warships. In all, it has lost or given up 484,521 tons of fighting ships—a small navy in itself."

"But at the end of three years the United States has the mightiest surface fleet in world history. Against the 1,076 vessels of three years ago the Navy now has 14,072. Their combined tonnage is almost 5 million tons against 1,875,000 tons for the fleet of mid-1940."

"In the new fleet the Navy, despite its losses, has 613 warships compared with 383 three years ago. Their tonnage—2,217,982 tons—exceeds that of the 1940 fighting ships by 70 per cent."

"On 1 July 1940, the Navy air arm consisted of 1,744 planes of which 1,197 were fighters and bombers."

"Since that time the Navy has lost or written off as obsolete 6,800 planes. It has transferred 2,100 to other agencies. The Navy air arm of mid-1940 has been erased more than five-times over."

"But the United States now has the most powerful Naval air force in the world. Where there were 1,744 naval planes three years ago, on 31 July 1943 there were 18,269, a ten-fold net increase."

"In the midst of war, the United States has built its Navy into the greatest sea-air power on earth. Its size is dwarfed

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60-Year Retirements

Repercussions are being aroused at the Capitol as a result of the Army's policy of relieving from active duty most officers over retirement ages for the announced purpose of improving efficiency—and also for the implied purpose of increasing the number of temporary promotions in the Army of the United States.

Senator Gillette, of Iowa, this week introduced legislation which would suspend, for the duration of the war and six months after, the provisions of the Act of 13 June 1940 (service-in-grade promotion act) which retire major generals at age 64, brigadier generals at age 62, and other officers of the promotion lists at age 60.

At the same time Secretary of War Stimson, questioned this week about the number of over-age officers being retained on active duty, stated that of the 900 originally called to active service, 607 have since been returned to inactive status, the remaining 293 being retained.

The Secretary's statement, as well as statements made by other Army officials refer to the figure 900 as being the number of officers affected. Actually the total of those recalled to active duty and those who were on the active list but who recently have reached retirement ages is much higher—probably about 1,000 for the Regular Army alone.

Last week, Representative Ward Johnson, of Calif., issued a statement on the floor of the House urging that the retirement clause of the service-in-grade promotion act should be suspended for the duration.

During hearings on the fathers' draft bill Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, was questioned about the retirement policy.

"It does not look economic to me to dismiss men merely on account of years

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Reorganize Service Commands

Recommendations looking toward a reorganization of the Army Service Commands in the United States have been drawn up and now await final approval in the War Department.

The proposed reorganization, it is understood, involves principally consolidations of commands so as to reduce the total number from nine to six.

It is known that one of the proposals involves the consolidation of the Sixth and Seventh Service Commands with headquarters at Chicago, thus abolishing the present headquarters at Omaha. Senator Wheeler, of Nebraska, and other members of the Nebraska delegation, protested this week both to Under Secretary of War Patterson and to Maj. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, of the Army Service Forces. They were informed that the reorganization was under consideration but had not yet been approved.

Naval Leave Policy

Naval enlisted personnel who have served outside continental United States for one year or more may be granted 30 days' leave, inclusive of travel time, Navy Department policy governing length of leave provides. Personnel outside the United States for less than one year may be given leave at the rate of 2½ days for each month of such service.

Armed Forces' Needs Require Father Draft

Nearly 900,000 men must be added to the armed forces between now and the end of the year to meet strategical commitments, Army and Navy officials told the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees this week as they appeared in opposition to the Wheeler bill to defer drafting of fathers until 1 Jan. 1944.

Opposition to the bill was led by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, who appeared before the joint committee session on 20 Sept. to point out:

"We have been a long time, a long, long time acquiring the men we need. We are just now getting ready for action. Up to the present time there has been, comparatively speaking, only a very small part of our ground troops committed to action."

"Now we've been able to develop in this country the great ground force that is necessary to win this war. Do you wish to cut that down?" he asked. "Do you wish to stop that? Certainly you don't wish to cut down our air program?"

"What happens to the fathers now in the Army? To what extent are they to be backed up?"

Naval Needs Stated

Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, who followed General Marshall to the stand, declared that the number of men asked for was necessary to carry out strategical plans that have been agreed upon by the allies.

Admiral King stated that on 31 Dec. 1943 the Navy plans to have 2,935,284 males and 74,297 females—a total of 3,009,581 persons in service. Of that number 1,718,102 will be on ships afloat, in aircraft and in overseas bases; 504,602 will be in training, and 604,736 will be in establishments on shore in the United States.

Earlier Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval personnel, had testified that the Navy on 1 Aug. had 2,353,200 officers and men.

The Army, General Marshall testified, now numbers 7,300,000, including officers and enlisted, male and female. By the end of 1943, an Army of 7,500,000 is planned. Present projected size is 7,700,000 officers and men.

Army Size Cut

This total is 500,000 less than originally estimated to be necessary; however, the drop from 8,200,000 has been counterbalanced by increases in Navy requirements, leaving the total demands of the armed forces for manpower about the same as originally scheduled.

General Marshall went into some detail on the reduction in original estimates—a reduction which he emphasized was not final, but one that it was hoped could be adhered to. Because of the rising might of Russia and the natural ability of trained Army personnel to perform their duties more efficiently, it was possible to "rearrange and consolidate." Cuts are being made in Air Force school and in overhead personnel. Since Britain is no longer in imminent danger, it has been possible to

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U. S. Daily Press Views

General Marshall's Post

New York *Herald Tribune*—"It seems improbable that General Marshall could either be transferred because of pressure or would himself wish a field command which could not reflect a greater prestige upon him than he holds now. The global character of the war and his own remarkable abilities have combined to make the post of chief of staff actually that of a commander over all the field commands; and he has carried the responsibility so well that his name is already secure in the history of this war."

Washington *Evening Star*—"Developments point to the conclusion that the Allies are almost ready to launch their supreme effort of the war on both sides of the world. And it would not be possible to find a better man, anywhere, than General Marshall to be in direct command of that effort. Certainly, if he is to be given such an assignment, no reasonable person would lift a voice in protest against his replacement as Chief of Staff."

"Thus, assuming that there is to be a change, the real cause of the apprehension in Congress and throughout the country results from the lack of any authoritative statement as to the precise nature of General Marshall's new undertaking. This uncertainty is not conducive to good morale, and the sooner it is cleared up the better it will be for all concerned."

New York *Times*—"Once the 'mass invasion of Europe' heralded by Mr. Churchill begins, the Allied commander on the western front, like Generalissimo Foch in the last war, will hold a far more important

and decisive post than any conceivable in Washington. It will be he who must and will set the pace, and any attempt to keep control of strategy in Washington can be only fatal to the success of the then purely military undertaking. If the United States and Britain agree that General Marshall is the man to assume that post, it will be difficult to find a counter argument—except one. That valid argument would be if General Marshall himself objects to this appointment."

Washington *Post*—"As Chief of Staff, General Marshall has proved himself something even more than a great soldier. He has shown a profound understanding of the human needs of the millions of men serving under him. He has given the swiftly developed American Army not only great organizational efficiency but also dynamic inspiration. The army which he has built is genuinely democratic both in its composition and in its purposes. His is a quality of leadership which naturally draws to itself the heaviest of responsibilities. He will serve, as he should, wherever the burden upon him is greatest and wherever his service can most effectively advance the democratic cause."

Arthur Krock, in New York *Times*—"In this war Army fighting covers the whole planet; it must be closely integrated with the work of the Navy; its direction must be from a central point, which has been and will be Washington; and that direction by General Marshall has been notable, as his recent report brilliantly reveals. Therefore, to transfer him to just one theatre of combat, however vital, and even though he might lead the successful invasion and conquest

of Germany, would be to confine his great talents and deny them to commanders in other combat zones, including our fronts in the Orient. Another invasion commander can be found, but not a Chief of Staff of General Marshall's caliber."

David Lawrence, syndicated column—"Fear arises out of a belief that some one may be chosen chief of staff who would technically be superior to General Marshall and be able to give him orders and plans for the conduct of the war. But it is also quite possible that General Marshall may not be asked to relinquish his statutory post of chief of staff of the United States Army, but that legislation may be sought permitting him to exercise operational as well as staff command from whatever headquarters he may establish in London or in territory subsequently invaded by the Allied armies."

John O'Donnell, in Washington *Times-Herald*—"Skeptical Washington has a hunch that General Marshall will get a new overseas post, all right, and will quit his place as Chief of Staff, but it is prepared to wait cynically before it swallows the report that Churchill and Roosevelt have given General Marshall a far-reaching grant of authority, the greatest military power ever placed in the hands of a single man. Washington also accepts the sustained, continued report that this shift of General Marshall was made over the objections of his loyal colleagues in the high command—Admiral Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff; Admiral King, and General Arnold of the Air Force. There is sound ground to believe that General John J. Pershing took an active part in registering his objection to the proposed shift involving Marshall."

General Marshall's Assignment

The future assignment of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States, was a major subject of discussion in Washington this week, as well as in newspapers throughout the nation.

Earlier reports that the General was to be assigned to the European Theater of Operations were generally opposed in Congress and by news and radio commentators. In this connection the editorial in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL expressing a hope that General Marshall would not be confined to a single theater of operations was widely quoted with approval.

The most striking characteristics of the entire discussion were the universal praise expressed in Congress and the newspapers for the excellent work General Marshall has done and the expressions of hope that the utmost use would be made of his experience and talents.

The matter was discussed by both the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs. The Senate Committee protested to Secretary of War Stimson. The Senators contended that it would be a great mistake to remove General Marshall from his present overall command of the American military forces.

The House Committee discussed the report but took no formal action. Chairman May, however, was quoted as saying "I have been thinking it over since reading the article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and believe it would be a mistake to change him from what he is doing. There are many vexing problems in the control of such a large force confronting the chief of staff."

Later in the week the Associated Press carried a report that decision had been reached to give General Marshall "world-wide field command to lead all Anglo-American forces in the smashing of the Axis." To this, as well as to the earlier report of the European command, there was no official confirmation or denial.

Secretary of War Stimson, who celebrated his 76th birthday this week, was asked at his weekly press conference Thursday if General Marshall is in the position for which he is best fitted. Mr. Stimson replied, "It has always been the American policy to place a general where he is of the most value." He would make no direct answer to questions as to General Marshall's future.

General Marshall himself, during his testimony on the father-draft, was asked by Senator Wallgren if he had any comment on press reports. "No comment," the General replied.

Likewise, in London Mr. Churchill re-

plied to inquiries that he, too, had no comment to make on the reports.

Earlier Representative Jessie Sumner charged on the floor of the House that British influence was behind an alleged plot to remove General Marshall as Chief of Staff. "I heard," Miss Sumner said, "that they were trying to get General Marshall kicked upstairs because he stands for our American rights and, after Quebec, they started to get rid of Admiral Leahy for the same reason."

60-Year Retirements

(Continued from First Page)

who are performing excellent services now in the type of work they are doing," Senator Holman, of Ore., told General McNarney.

"General Marshall put that policy into effect after very careful consideration," replied General McNarney. "These men were badly needed when we first started out. We have now trained younger men who were able to fill those jobs. The younger men are more vigorous, they act more rapidly, the work is accomplished faster, and by that method alone considerable saving in time and personnel is possible."

Explaining that the troop-age policy had placed practically all of this class of officers in the Army Service Forces, the deputy chief stated that "we decided we must and should take action, and we did. The total number displaced will not run over 900."

General McNarney stated that no medical officers have been released, due to extreme shortage.

Senator Wheeler produced a telegram from the Mississippi Valley Association which stated that among the officers to be retired are "the most expert and experienced flood control and river and harbor engineers in America," and termed the dispensing with their services "unwise, short-sighted" and "highly detrimental to the progress of the important work now being carried on."

General McNarney stated that rivers and harbors officers in general were retained.

Credit Service for Pay

Legislation, H. R. 3290, introduced this week by Representative Maas, of Minn., would amend the pay readjustment act to permit warrant officers and commissioned warrant officers, during the war, to count for pay purposes all the various services that may be counted by officers in determining pay.

The bill also would permit service at the Military, Naval and Coast Guard Academies, or as reserve midshipmen, to

be counted for pay purposes.

Principal beneficiaries of the bill in the warrant officer class would be commissioned warrant officers of the sea services, although some warrant officers of the Army with certain types of reserve service (which may now be counted by officers but not by warrants) also will be affected.

To Consider Family Allowances

Hearings on amendments to the family allowance act which would raise the government's contribution to children and to dependent parents are scheduled to be held this coming week by the House Military Affairs Committee.

The bill containing the amendments, S. 1279, was approved by the Senate just before the summer recess.

One purpose of the bill would be to permit enlisted men of the first three pay grades, now excluded from benefits of the family allowance act, to elect whether they will receive such allowances or the quarters allowance to which they now are entitled. Such a choice could be made once only under the bill.

It is possible that members of the House committee may press for amendment of the act to protect servicemen from "gold-digging" wives. A "racket" has arisen whereby long-absent wives who deserted their husbands and children, flourish a marriage certificate and collect bounty from government and husband. Other women marry servicemen, promptly desert them, and collect the allowance.

A number of solutions have been proposed by Congressmen, most of which in the opinion of the War Department present great administrative difficulties or do not safeguard the deserving wife from the service husband who might not provide for her.

The most feasible solution appears to be to permit the War and Navy Departments to be enjoined by service men against paying the allowance until such time as the courts decide the merits of the case. To reduce the number of injunctions designed only to delay a deserved payment, the soldier's pay would be checked as at present, and the money, after the decision of the court, would be paid over to the wife or returned to the husband, depending upon the outcome of the case.

Navy Uniform of Day

The uniform of the day for naval officers in the District of Columbia beginning 1 Oct. will be blues with white cap covers, as stated last week in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. On and after 15 Nov., however, blue cap covers will be worn.

Maternity and Infant Care

The House of Representatives unanimously and promptly passed on 22 Sept. H. J. Res. 159 which provides an additional appropriation of \$18,600,000 for the fiscal year 1944 for emergency maternity and infant care for wives of enlisted men in the armed forces.

The bill with a committee amendment eliminates the first three enlisted grades from the benefits of the entire appropriation for 1944. However, commitments made before 1 October 1943 for wives of personnel of these grades will be chargeable to the appropriation. Present law grants the benefits to all seven enlisted grades.

Because of the unexpected number of cases chargeable to the existing appropriation of \$4,400,000 it has been found that this amount will have to be supplemented by the new appropriation, and this in spite of the number of eligibles who by present statistics are not applying for Government aid in maternity cases.

Rep. Rankin, Miss., argued vigorously but without avail to have dependents of the three lowest commissioned grades and the first three enlisted grades included among the beneficiaries of the appropriation. He argued that officers of those grades, due to the required extra expenses, have no greater financial balance at the end of a month than enlisted men have, and so stand in need of the benefits afforded by the appropriation. He urged that the present law should not be changed to deny the benefits to the families of the first three enlisted grades.

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Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week—

Coast Guard undertakes new duties in Pacific?

Army personnel to get one typhoid reimmunization "shot" instead of a series of three injections?

Bills introduced to carry out President's suggested demobilization plan?

Major league nines to tour overseas theaters?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.

General MacArthur's Status

Dispatches from Allied Headquarters in Australia this week carried a statement from General Douglas MacArthur stating that "However subordinate may be my role, I hope to play it manfully."

The statement apparently took cognizance of the rumors that the appointment of Lord Mountbatten to command of the Southeast Asia area means a lessening of General MacArthur's role in the prosecution of the war in the Far East.

It is noted, however, that Prime Minister Churchill in his address to parliament 21 Sept., said of the war in the Pacific: "The main weight of the offensive operations there is in the Solomons and New Guinea, where General MacArthur—an officer of outstanding personality to whom we and our Australian brothers are under an immeasurable debt—is conducting a large-scale offensive."

The complete text of the statement given to the press at General MacArthur's headquarters is as follows:

"When confronted with press reports from the United States and England implying that his part in the war was to be progressively curtailed and his command reduced to a secondary and subsidiary role, General MacArthur said:

"It makes little difference whether I or others wield the weapon, just so the cause for which our beloved country fights is victorious. However subordinate may be my role, I hope to play it manfully."

"My strategic conception for the Pacific theater, which I outlined after the Pagan campaign and have since consistently advocated, contemplates massive strokes against only main strategic objectives, utilizing surprise and air-ground striking power supported and assisted by the fleet. This is the very opposite of what is termed island-hopping, which is the gradual pushing back of the enemy by direct frontal pressure with the consequent heavy casualties which certainly will be involved."

"Key points must, of course, be taken, but a wise choice of such will obviate the need for storming the mass of islands now in the enemy's possession. Island-hopping with extravagant losses and slow progress—some press reports indicating victory postponed as late as 1949, is not my idea of how to end the war as soon and as cheaply as possible."

"New conditions require for solution, and new weapons require for maximum application, new and imaginative methods. Wars are never won in the past."

"I have no personal military ambitions whatsoever and am perfectly content in such role as may be prescribed for me."

Pension or Compensation Award

The Veterans' Administration has requested Congress to enact a bill which will provide "that where, in the case of a person in the active land or naval service, a report of death or a finding of death has been made by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, the effective date of an award of death pension or compensation payable under veterans' laws shall be the day following the date fixed by the Secretary as the date of death in such report or finding."

A claim for the pension or compensation must be filed within a year after the report or finding of death is made. An added proviso is that "Death pension or compensation under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration shall not be payable to any dependent for any period for which such dependent has received, or is entitled to receive, an allowance, allotment, or service pay pay of the deceased."

The Veterans' Administration points out that because of the difference between the actual date of death, learned by the Administration, and the date of death as reported by the War or Navy Department, concurrent and, therefore, excess payments have been made by the departments and the Veterans' Administration. The proposed legislation corrects this so that the department involved will stop paying dependents on the reported

Renew Promptly!

Because of the critical shortage of paper and the limited quantity assigned to us, the Army and Navy Journal has been forced to discontinue its practice of supplying copies to subscribers pending the receipt of their renewal orders. We regret this necessity, but we have no recourse.

To avoid missing any issues, renew promptly

General Pershing's Birthday

General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, has received thousands of letters and telegrams from friends and admirers all over the country extending their good wishes on his birthday, 13 September. The General regrets that, because of the great number, he can not answer all of these messages personally. He therefore has asked that his deep appreciation be extended through the medium of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to all those who thought of him on his birthday.

date of the deceased and the administration will start paying dependents the day following the reported date of death. The legislation has the concurrence of the War and Navy Departments.

Naval Air Crew Insignia

Naval commanders under whom personnel served when eligibility for wearing Air Crew insignia was established may give them authority to wear such insignia. Ships' service stores are the only authorized outlets for this insignia, a letter of authorization being presented to secure it there.

The following requirements must be fulfilled before a man is authorized to wear the insignia:

He must have served for a period of at least three months, subsequent to 7 Dec. 1941, as a regularly assigned member of the air crew of combatant aircraft of the fleet or sea-frontier forces. If he be prevented from meeting the time requirement by injuries sustained in combat operations since 7 Dec. 1941, he may be authorized to wear such insignia by the commanding officer of the unit in which the injury was received regardless of the length of time served.

Men who have previously qualified, and have been transferred from the command in which they qualified, may submit a sworn statement of their eligibility to the Bureau of Naval Personnel for action.

Combat Stars for the above insignia will be authorized by unit commanders to members of air crews who engage enemy aircraft, engage enemy combatant vessels or engage in bombing or offensive operations against enemy fortified positions.

Not more than three of these stars will be awarded for display on Air Crew insignia.

Air Crew insignia is intended primarily for the enlisted ratings in the flight crews of naval aircraft, but commissioned and warrant officers other than pilots and observers who qualify are eligible to receive it.

Equipment Wins Battles

Terminating Guadalcanal a victory for the workers at home as well as for the fighters on the island. Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, speaking 22 Sept. at the "Back the Attack" show in Washington, stated that the equipment furnished the Marines helped turn the tide.

"The courage and skill of our men remain constant values—values that never have wavered, and never will," said General Holcomb. "Certainly, the men of Bataan and Wake Island were no less courageous than the men who crushed the Japanese forces on New Georgia Island. Our strength on the battlefield grows in ratio with our strength in arms."

Ranking Nurse Retires

Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Commanding General, Third Service Command, has announced that Lt. Col. Agnes D. Agnew, Third Service Command Army Nurse Corps superintendent, is retiring from active service after more than 25 years as a member of the Corps.

Commands Training Center

Maj. Elizabeth Strayhorn, assistant to Col. Oreta Culp Hobbs, Director of the Women's Army Corps, has been appointed Assistant Commandant of the Second WAC Training Center at Daytona Beach, Fla., the War Department announced 21 Sept.

Naturalize Service Personnel

Acting Attorney General Charles Fahy announced this week that during the past fiscal year a total of 1,425 aliens serving with the armed forces overseas were granted American citizenship by special representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Awards and Decorations

Distinguished Service Medal
Maj. Gen. O. W. Griswold, USA, as CG, XIV Corps and CG, Guadalcanal, and for leading New Georgia Force through capture of Munda and Bairoko H.Rbor.

Navy Cross
Comdr. B. E. Bacon, jr., USN, as CO of USS Pickrel during five war patrols, Asiatic Theater.

Lt. Comdr. G. K. MacKenzie, jr., USN, as CO submarine USS Triton during attack on enemy convoy.

Lt. Comdr. S. N. Tackney, USN, for attacks on enemy submarines, Pacific.

Legion of Merit
Lt. Gen. R. L. Eichelberger, as CG, 77th Inf. Div.
Maj. Gen. O. W. Griswold, USA, as CG, IV Army Corps.

To following Navy flag officers for directing operations of US Naval forces, landing operations, Sicily: Rear Adm. R. L. Conolly, L. A. Davidson and J. L. Hall, jr.
Rear Adm. James James, USN, as Comdt. USNOB, Bermuda.

To following for meritorious AAF work: Maj. Gens. Hubert R. Harmon and R. G. Greene; Brig. Gen. R. L. Walsh, Col. A. D. Smith and Capt. J. H. Daugherty.

Col. A. C. Hahn, AGD, Oak Leaf Cluster to LM, Army Postal Service.
Maj. Gen. A. M. Gruenther, USA, as C. of S., Third Army.

Brig. Gen. P. E. Peabody, USA, as Ex. Of., Alaska Defense Command.
Brig. Gen. W. R. Woodward, USA, as artillery comdr., Guadalcanal.

Col. R. L. Baughman, Inf., as chief of officer instr. gp. covering mech. tr. and marksmanship, M-1 rifle, carbine and sub-machine gun, Inf. Sch.

Col. A. S. Dabney, MC, as Dir. Med. Dept. Equipment Lab. and as Asst. Comdt. Med. Fld. Serv. Sch.

Col. L. B. Moody, Ord. Dept., as Ord. Of., First Army & Eastern Def. Com.

Lt. Col. F. A. Todd, jr., Inf., organizing and executing system of instruction, OCS, and as Asst. C. of S., G-3, AGF.

Lt. Col. A. R. Wellwood, CE, as Asst. to Comdt., Carolina maneuver area, First Army Maneuvers.

Capt. Arthur Bartel, QMC, for designing and securing mass production of material vital to Armed Forces.

Capt. R. L. LeFornau, CE, for service with Task Force in Africa.

1st Lt. Edmund Bogasni, AGD, as ch., Pub. Div., AGO, Hq. Eastern Def. Com. & First Army.

1st Lt. J. L. Deets, SC, while serving in Hawaii.

1st Lt. C. A. Lilley, Inf., supervising unloading at sea of Army transport, and as sector comdr. in isolated and exposed outpost, defense command.

2nd Lt. Adrian Boone, SC, while serving in Signal Sect., Base Command.

2nd Lt. A. A. Kenney, Inf., as pl. comdr. in a CAA battery.

2nd Lt. E. J. Uplinger, AC, when epl., Inf.

CWO S. M. Baker, in charge of water rescue operations Hamilton Field, Calif.

WOJG J. R. Dunn, as senior instr., mess management, JOTC, Third Army.

WO C. F. Stossell, jr., ret., as Principal Clerk and Ch. Cl. of Hq. San Antonio Gen. Depot.

M. Sgt. R. F. Doolan, for setting up files and records of AGO, Northwest Service Command.

M. Sgt. A. F. Williams, CE, as member of advance det., expeditionary force.

1st Sgt. F. Stewart, CAC, for leading the men of his battery into action against the enemy.

T. Sgt. S. Alayde, CE, for laying out camp sites for units of Desert Training Center, Calif.

S. Sgt. J. B. Woods, for perfecting device for direct fire at moving targets, increasing efficiency of training, Camp Hood, Tex.

Cpl. M. J. Douglas, Inf., who, though wounded as result of grenade explosion of 60-mm. mortar, administered first aid to those more seriously wounded.

Elec. J. J. Peppersack, USN, for repairing submarine during action against enemy Jap forces.

Lt. Comdr. H. A. MacKenzie, Royal Australian NR, in Degree of Officer, Guadalcanal.

Awards of Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, or Air Medal to more than 200 officers and enlisted men of USA Fifth AF, Lt. Gen. G. C. Kenney, announced.

Awards of Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, or Air Medal to over 110 members of USA Eighth AF, England, announced.

Lt. W. R. Lillott, USNR, service on submarine war patrols, Pacific.

To Lt. F. S. Baughman, jr., USN, and Lt. (jg) T. F. Bruno, USNR, for service motor torpedo boats, Buna area, New Guinea campaign.

Ens. P. R. Rogers, USN, when he was CGM aboard submarine in Pacific.

To Sub-Lts. H. E. Josselyn and D. C. Horton, Royal Australian Navy, Solomons campaign.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Awards of Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, or Air Medal to more than 200 officers and men, USA Fifth AF, Lt. Gen. G. C. Kenney, announced.

Awards of Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, or Air Medal to over 110 members of USA Eighth AF, England, announced.

Air Medal

Awards of Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, or Air Medal to more than 200 officers and men, USA Fifth AF, Lt. Gen. G. C. Kenney, announced.

Awards of Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, or Air Medal to over 110 members of USA Eighth AF, England, announced.

Awards of Air Medal to more than 150 officers and men, USA Thirteenth AF, Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, announced.

To Lts. (jg) R. W. Burns, and P. E. Coughlin, both USNR aviators for attacks on enemy

submarines during invasion French North Africa.

1st Sgt. C. D. Hills, AAF, AM with one OLC, for five bomber combat missions over enemy-occupied continental Europe.

Lts. F. J. Hill, USN, and R. S. C. Wolcott, USNR, aviators, for attacks on enemy submarines, Pacific.

Foreign Decorations

Brazilian: Order of Military Merit of Brazil: Lt. Gen. J. T. McNarney, in rank of grande official; Maj. Gens. Levin C. Allen, Karl Truesdell and A. C. Gillem, and Brig. Gens. J. D. Balmer and C. M. Adams, in rank of comandante; Col. W. J. Baird and Lt. Col. Theodore Babitt in rank of official, and Capt. Vernon Walters and Lt. C. D. Borton in rank of cavaleiro.

Panamanian: Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, to Col. E. M. Benitez, CAC.

*Posthumous Award.

†Prisoner of war.

Academy Football

The Naval Academy football schedule published in the Navy Football Bulletin issued this week lists a game with Army 27 November to be played at West Point.

Navy opens its season today with a game at home with North Carolina Pre-Flight. The balance of the schedule follows:

Oct. 2—Cornell—Baltimore.

Oct. 9—Duke—Baltimore.

Oct. 16—Penn State—Annapolis.

Oct. 23—Georgia Tech—Baltimore.

Oct. 30—Notre Dame—Cleveland.

Nov. 6—Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.

Nov. 13—Columbia—New York.

Nov. 27—Army—West Point.

Navy Nominations Submitted

A number of nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy were submitted to the Senate this week. The nominations include some recess appointments previously announced.

The nominations follow:

Bureau Appointments

Rear Adm. DeWitt C. Ramsey, to be Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics, for 4 years.

Rear Adm. Thomas L. Gatch, to be Judge Advocate General, for 4 years.

To Temporary Flag Rank

Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, to be vice adm., while commander, Caribbean Sea Frontier, and commandant, 10th Naval Dist.

Rear Adm. John S. McCain, to be vice adm., while serving as Asst. Chief of Ordnance.

Following captains to be rear admirals:

Edward W. Hanson Henry M. Mullinix

Ernest G. Small Robert B. Carney

Thomas L. Gatch Arthur W. Radford

Ralph O. Davis Van Humber Ragsdale

Lloyd J. Wilkes John Wilkes

Capt. Samuel A. Clement to be commodore while commanding all forces, Aruba-Curacao.

Parachute Regulations

A change has been made in AR 85-15, which formerly stated that the use of the parachute as equipment by passengers in Army aircraft was mandatory.

The new regulation makes an exception of airborne troops, stating that the use of parachutes by such troops is authorized but not required, and charging the commanders of airborne units with all responsibilities pertaining to the wearing or nonwearing of parachutes by the airborne troops.

Warns Against Complacency

General George C. Marshall, in a speech delivered at the "Back the Attack" exposition in Washington, D. C., and broadcast over the Blue Network 23 Sept., urged the American people not to be lulled into a false sense of easy victory by initial successes. He stressed the fact that in war as it is today losses of military equipment necessitates the production of staggering quantities of munitions.

Terminal Leave Dress

The wearing of civilian clothes by officers granted terminal leave pending return to an inactive status is optional during the period of the leave.

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Thanks,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Gen. Marshall Addresses Legion

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, told the American Legion in convention at Omaha 21 Sept., that "for the first time we are getting under way with the war as we would have it conducted."

"I hope," General Marshall said, "that from now on we shall rarely be on the receiving end except as is inevitable when trading punches in battle contacts."

In his address the Chief of Staff said: "For most of the past year and a half we have been engaged in establishing bases for future operations. Comparatively speaking, large combat forces of the ground Army have not yet been engaged. As I endeavored to show diagrammatically in my recent report, our shipping has been largely employed in getting our air forces into action and in building up the tremendous installations required all over the world both to maintain the combat forces already moved into the various theaters and to provide for the very much larger forces to come. These preparations have now been practically completed and it is the last-mentioned detail to which I would refer this afternoon."

"We have prepared in North Africa and in Sicily, and we are about to prepare in Italy, for the supply and maintenance of heavy air and ground forces. For a long time we have been making similar preparations in the United Kingdom, and throughout the Pacific the same process has been under way since January, 1942. Meanwhile there has been built up in this country a formidable force of divisions and Army Corps with all the supporting troops, disciplined, highly trained, hardened, ready for embarkation for the great and final deployment of our Armies against the enemy. Save for assaults in the air, only a small portion of our combat strength has been engaged. Now at last we are ready to carry the war to the enemy, all overseas, thank God, with a power and force that we

hope will bring this conflict to an early conclusion. But please remember that this phase is just about to begin, a point which seems not to be understood by our people here at home, possibly because they are far removed from the agonies of war except for those whose sons or husbands have been engaged in the fighting."

"Concerning the public reactions of the moment I find myself in a curious state of mind. For three years or more it has been a daily struggle of striving to meet the demands without the available means. There has been the constant problem of weighing the priorities of this theater against that one, of sending men to the front for whom training ammunition had been lacking or similar deficiencies. Now I find myself in the position of being questioned, if not investigated, for having too much of something or other. I don't know yet exactly what this excess is, but I do know that I am profoundly grateful that for once in the history of the United States there is suggested the possibility that we may have too much of something or other with which to support our armies. It will require considerable proof to assure me that such an unusual state of affairs actually exists. And I would add this view—my consideration is for the American soldier, to see that he has every available means with which to make successful war, that he is not limited in equipment, and that he has had sufficient training and medical care; in other words, to see that for once in the history of this country he is given a fair break in the terrible business of making war. So I must confess that rather than being disturbed by the doubts that now seem to be arising in the public mind at the present time, I am vastly relieved that they should be of that particular character rather than the usual recriminations over tragic deficiencies of every kind and nature."

"There is another phase of the present situation which I believe it will do no harm to refer to publicly and probably will be of interest, especially to you gentlemen who bore the full burden in France of our unpreparedness for war. We have been engaged for a number of months and very properly so, in plans for the further development of the war in the Pacific with the additional means as they become available from the struggle in the European theater. The first transfer made possible by our battles in the Mediterranean will result from the elimination of the Axis navy in that region. That means more naval power in the Pacific and that, in turn, means additional bases and equipment which have to be planned and provided for long in advance. We are similarly engaged in planning regarding other forces, particularly air, and it will probably interest you as much as it will discourage the Japanese to learn that our most difficult problem is to find sufficient bases from which to operate the vast forces which are to be poured into the Pacific for the rearrangement of the affairs of the Son of Heaven with his military clique."

End Recruiting of Builders

Its goal met in six months, the Corps of Engineers has indefinitely suspended the special enlistment of construction specialists for incorporation in Engineer units which are now being trained to meet the needs of American military construction overseas.

The special recruiting program which the Engineers conducted, similar to a program the Navy has under way to fill new Sea Bee Battalions, brought a large number of construction workers into the Army. All of these men enlisted in the seventh pay grade and many voluntarily sought A-1 draft status in order to enlist.

Tapering off of the war construction programs in the United States released a large number of construction workers for other jobs, including military service.

AA Fire Effective

Allied antiaircraft units, including American and British, brought down at least 501 enemy planes during the North African campaign, and during the first week of the Sicilian campaign added 16 more.

The Antiaircraft Command, in a report to headquarters, Army Ground Forces, pointed out that the total of 501 enemy planes destroyed in North Africa by AA fire does not include reports yet to come from American and British units which went into action in Sicily after taking part in the North African campaign.

Use Serial Numbers

The War Department has asked the public to use a soldier's Army serial number in every case where inquiries are made to official agencies concerning either officer or enlisted personnel. Many members of the armed forces have identical names and the only method of absolute identification is by serial number.

Slack Uniform for Nurses

A tailored two-piece slack suit of brown and white striped seersucker for Army nurses on duty in hospital ships, hospital trains in the United States and in the warmer climates overseas has been designed by the Quartermaster Corps.

The new slack uniform consists of a tailored shirt with long sleeves, a convertible collar that can be worn either buttoned or open, and pleated yoke permitting freedom of shoulder action. The slacks also are tailored, with one side pocket and a slide fastener. The material is the same used now in the overseas hospital service uniform and is durable, easily laundered and requires no ironing.

Plans for the distribution of the new uniform contemplate issuing four of the suits to nurses serving in overseas areas, on hospital ships, and on hospital trains in the United States, to replace four of the nine dress type uniforms in use.

Army nurses serving overseas have been using the heavy twill one-piece coveralls issued to soldiers, but these have been found too cumbersome, especially in the North African theater. With these they wore heavy boots and puttees.

Convict Reserve Officer

A general court-martial has convicted Maj. Garland Fielding Smith, of the Military District of Washington, of violating the Articles of War by padding bills presented to the Government in connection with his activities as an Army officer, applying to his own use rentals from property leased to the Government, and embezzling Government property, the War Department announced this week.

Major Smith was sentenced to dismissal from the service, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, confinement at hard labor for two years, and a fine of \$2,500. He is to be confined an additional year at hard labor in the event the fine is not paid.

Graves Registration Service

Revised instructions regarding registration of graves have been issued by the War Department.

The Quartermaster General is designated as chief of the American Graves Registration Service and is charged with the notification to relatives and friends of grave location, disposal of remains and effects and similar matters.

In each theater and defense command outside the United States, and in the Hawaiian Department a graves registration service will function under the theater or command quartermaster.

Selfridge Field Trials

A court martial this week found Lt. Col. Charles G. White, executive officer to Col. William T. Colman, commander at Selfridge Field, Mich., guilty of seven of 15 charges. The original charges included illegal transfers, drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer.

The court recommended dismissal of Colonel White from the service.

Maj. George A. Hartford, former intelligence officer at the air base, will go on trial this coming week on charges of violating Army regulations.

The court last week recommended demotion of Colonel Colman to his permanent grade of captain, recommended that he be placed at the foot of the captains' list and not be promoted for three years.

Fewer Officers from Ranks

"Since the need of commissioned personnel for a rapidly expanding Army has been largely met," the War Department explained 23 Sept., fewer enlisted men are being accepted for the various officer candidate schools.

In its public explanation of the condition of which the Army has become aware in recent months, the department stated:

"The War Department stresses the fact that its orders to screen applicants for the highest quality are in no way to be construed as denying to any enlisted man the opportunity of applying for and receiving consideration for selection to attend an Officer Candidate School. However, applicants are warned that only a relatively few can be chosen and of the consequent keen competition which will ensue."

New Air Force CO's Named

In a continuation of the general shift of air force commanders which has been underway the past few weeks, Brig. Gen. Frank O'D Hunter has been named commanding general of the 1st Air Force, with headquarters at Mitchell Field, L. I., and Maj. Gen. St. Clair Streett has been named to command the 2nd Air Force, with headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo.

General Hunter succeeds Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, who has been named commanding general of the AAF in the Middle East. General Streett succeeds Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, who now commands the 11th (Alaskan) Air Force. Both these assignments were announced in the 18 Sept. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

General Hunter formerly commanded the 8th Fighter Command in England, while General Streett commanded the 3rd Air Force at Tampa.

Gen. DeWitt at New Post

Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, USA, former commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, on 22 Sept. took over his duties as commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College, Washington, D. C.

Commodore E. J. Foy, USN, has been acting commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College since it was opened 5 Aug. 1943. Commodore Foy will remain as deputy commandant.

Promote WAC Captains

Capt. Anne E. Alinder, acting director of the Administration Division, WAC, and Capt. Florence Kerins, deputy director for field inspection, WAC, have been promoted to major, the War Department announced this week.

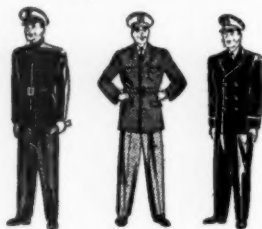
Prisoner of War Labor

Of approximately 141,000 prisoners of war held in camps in this country, more than 110,000 are being used to relieve manpower shortages in agriculture and other fields, the War Department announced 16 Sept.

Gen. Kibler Transferred

Brig. Gen. A. Franklin Kibler has been transferred from the 78th Division where he has been commander of the division Field Artillery, headquarters of the division at Camp Butner announced 18 Sept.

DISTINGUISHED UNIFORMS



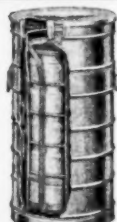
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The desired stream-lined finish which they give their wearers is the happy result of built-in design brought about by the insistence of Luxenberg on a completely hand-made product from felt to straps. Quality of materials used cannot be surpassed, for these caps must play their commanding roles in such varying weather as Tunisia or Iceland offer their newcomers. Nor must they be found lacking in the smallest detail along Bond Street now, or Unter den Linden at a later date.

It is with firm assurance that Luxenberg offer their caps to a brave company who will wear them with the great dignity of Four Stars or the jauntness of the Gold Bar.

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U. S. Navy Official Photo

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Study of the photograph above can't add much to your present knowledge of our Navy's enlisted personnel or the quality of their leadership. But it *will* show to what lengths the Navy goes in making sure that the American sailor is equipped as no other in the world.

He is protected against the rigors of sub-zero weather and freezing spray by "warm foul-weather gear"—specially designed cloth-

ing which covers *his whole body* except hands, nostrils and eyes. And his ship is protected against dive- and torpedo-bomber by the fastest shooting, hardest hitting, small caliber automatic cannon in the world—the 20 mm Oerlikon.

We don't know who styled or cut the foul-weather gear the gun crew is shown wearing. But that "GM OE-2290" on the shield of the gun means—BUILT BY PONTIAC, a job we've been on since almost a year before Pearl Harbor.

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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Nominations

The following nominations for appointment and promotion in the Regular Marine Corps were submitted to the Senate this week:

Temporary General Appointments

Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift to be Lieutenant general from 28 July 1943.
Brig. Gens. to be Maj. Gens.: Keller E. Rockey, Allen H. Turnage.
Cols. to be Brig. Gens.: Oscar R. Caldwell, Alfred H. Noble.

Appointments, USMC

1st Lt. Peter D. Lambrecht, USMCR, to be 1st Lt., USMC.
Following aviators, USMCR; noncommissioned officers and citizen civilians to be 2nd Lts., USMC:

F. M. Rauschenbach	E. C. Swift
G. C. Axtell, Jr.	S. S. Gorny
R. G. Tomes	R. S. Stubbs II
G. B. Woodbury	J. K. Roberts
S. L. Grigsby	J. P. Sawyer II
F. M. Platt, Jr.	H. B. Persinger, Jr.
H. G. Gunter	R. D. Thurston
J. F. Korich	J. B. Ord, Jr.
J. R. Galbreath	L. G. Nickell 3d
J. B. Griffith, Jr.	R. F. Ladd
R. V. Perkins	G. F. Lewis
J. P. Prowell	H. E. Roser
R. L. Scott, Jr.	W. L. Stone
S. D. Ryan, Jr.	F. H. Griffin, Jr.
H. Wollin	J. B. Green
P. J. Brown, Jr.	M. S. Dampier
I. J. Gershen	E. J. Adams
J. F. Hovey	B. C. McClelland, Jr.
W. S. Brewer	B. W. Dulany
H. H. Barnes, Jr.	F. Knoth, Jr.
A. B. Norford	B. H. Sweney
T. M. Brown	A. Koslitch
R. J. McKinnan	W. A. Butcher
P. T. Kujovsky	D. R. Hall
J. L. Cullen	O. E. Howe, Jr.
R. H. Jeschke, Jr.	P. M. Hupf
J. E. Shepherd, Jr.	R. A. Heath
J. T. Pearce	H. C. Kiger
L. E. Bald	J. P. Jacobson
W. L. Dick	



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Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, announced from 15 through 21 Sept., inclusive brought the total since the war began to 10,255 dead, 5,214 wounded, 10,084 missing and 4,145 prisoners of war.

Announcements this week include the following:

DEAD OFFICER PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy
Commo. J. A. Logan Lt. J. J. Kirwin
Lt. Comdr. J. O. Cur- Lt. (jg) G. W. Brown
tis

U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) W. M. Bona- Ens. D. F. McMillan
parte Ens. J. C. Siens
Lt. (jg) R. L. Fried- *Lt. (jg) A. W. Wilk-
son Inson, MC
Lt. (jg) E. N. Haig *Lt. (jg) T. H. Wil-
Ens. A. W. Johnson liams, Jr.
Lt. A. H. La Mont

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
2nd Lt. W. H. Gabler 2nd Lt. L. A. Hoock

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy
*CEM J. L. Atkinson *CEM J. F. Cavender
*RM1c B. M. Lyon, Sic J. C. Rogers
Jr. RM1c W. E. Lester
*GM2c L. R. Criddle CMM C. S. Lee, Jr.
*F1c Wm. Pashkewich *Sic S. L. Lorey
*RM3c K. H. Kinney MM1c T. E. McCauley
*AMM3c M. O. Whit- Sp2c J. A. Dingee
aker ARM2c F. Raitt
*Sic R. E. Trow-bridge

U. S. Naval Reserve
F1c F. E. McCartney *CW2c H. Keogh
Sic E. J. Murtha WT2c R. J. Kruxel
Sp3c A. R. Peltier Cox, J. J. Mack
SP3c W. A. B. Neu- SC2c A. J. Francesca
mann MMM1c J. M. Leten-
dre RM2c M. F. Paulson
BM2c E. A. Wilson Y2c D. J. Lewy, Jr.
SC3c M. L. Bahe S2c D. H. Parker
S2c J. C. Cross HA1c M. J. Partnow
*S1c W. J. Tompkins S2c H. E. McNamara
ARM3c W. R. Fred- AMM3c W. M. Bart-
erick left
GM2c F. G. Fance *ARM3c J. R. Butler
Sic R. Hopkins Sp3c W. H. Green-
WT2c E. Taylor berg
F1c W. E. Stone Sp3c W. J. Johns
Sic F. J. Chinnese *CM3c F. H. Moore
SK3c J. T. Blouin

U. S. Marine Corps
*PLSgt. J. C. Sloan *Pfc D. W. M. Nie-
Sgt. Maj. O. A. Israel moth
*Cpl. F. D. Cantrell *Pfc C. W. Nelson
*Cpl. R. D. Harmon *Pfc R. G. Schwartz
*Pfc W. P. Bertram PLSgt. W. H. Palat
*Pfc D. P. Todd

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Pvt. O. T. Armstrong, Pfc J. W. Hunter
Jr. Pfc E. L. Johndro
Pvt. H. J. Thompson

WOUNDED OFFICER PERSONNEL

U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) M. M. Perloff Lt. (jg) Jeff Watts

MISSING OFFICER PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy
Lt. Comdr. J. A. Fitz- Lt. H. B. Sherry
gerald Lt. A. J. Toulon, Jr.
Lt. A. G. McIntyre Gun. J. S. Walden
Lt. L. E. Parker Lt. G. H. Whiting

U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. J. N. Critchlow, Lt. (jg) L. L. Dunn
Jr. Lt. K. D. Hart
Ens. M. E. Dillard Ens. G. E. Vaughn

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. G. C. Bennett 1st Lt. F. L. Lemly,
II

*Previously reported missing.
*Previously reported prisoner.

When answering advertisements please men-
tion the Army and Navy Journal.

Admiral King Discusses Air

The strategy and tactics of the Navy in today's war revolves around aircraft. Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, declared 23 Sept. in an address before the American Legion in convention at Omaha, Neb.

"The Navy's strategy and tactics," Admiral King said, "have always revolved around those weapon-bearers which can hit the farthest and hardest. In this present war those bearers are aircraft. This is thoroughly understood by all Naval officers."

Admiral King devoted a considerable portion of his address to the place of aviation in the Navy. He said:

"My own part in preparation for this current war, during the 13 years from 1926 to 1939, had mainly to do with the integration and development of Naval Aviation in the major role that it was bound to play in warfare at sea. The necessity, extent, and character of this development appear not to be well understood nor adequately appreciated."

"Let me now try to paint the picture for you of Naval Aviation fully integrated into the fleet as it has been from at least 1925 onward. For a minimum period of 18 years all Naval officers have been habituated both in precept and in practice to being shipmates with aircraft, not only while serving in battleships and cruisers equipped with catapult planes and in aircraft carriers, but also in innumerable fleet exercises and fleet problems where Naval aircraft were constantly in evidence as an indispensable factor in fleet operations. In fact, I recall that, during my total of seven years serving with aircraft at sea it seemed to be invariably the case that we were called upon, because of belief in our capacity, to do even more than we then had the means to perform."

"All Naval operations are joint operations; that is, all arms and all branches are employed as necessary and together. Unity and team-work is the basis of the Navy's fighting doctrine. It is the Navy's aim to strike the enemy at any given point with all weapons that can be brought to bear, synchronized and coordinated in overwhelming assault."

"The Navy's strategy and tactics have always revolved around those weapon-bearers which can hit the farthest and the hardest. In this present war those bearers are aircraft. This is thoroughly understood by all Naval officers. Air mindedness in the Navy is by no means the exclusive property of the Naval aviator. Every Naval officer by training and tradition believes that his own job is the most important of all. Naval aviation considers properly that it is the Navy. Submarine officers consider properly that their branch is the Navy. So do the battleship and cruiser and destroyer officers. As a matter of fact, they are all correct. The Navy is one and indivisible, a magnificent combat team, and we should resolve that it shall remain so."

"The ultimate test of a military organization is its performance in combat, its discharge of the vital and sacred duty to defend its country against the enemy. Naval Aviation has met and is meeting this test. The record of Midway, the Solomons, the U-boat war in the Atlantic, bear witness. The recent attacks on Marcus and the Gilberts are to be seen as 'the shape of things to come.'"

"From that time in 1913 when the General Board recommended—and Acting Secretary Roosevelt approved the incorporation of aviation into the Navy—the history of Naval Aviation has been one of rapid, significant development. The aircraft carrier, the aircraft catapult—by means of which planes could be launched from ships other than carriers—the patrol bombers operating from the water or the land—and the airplanes themselves have ever been the finest of their respective types anywhere in the world. The calibre of the men who operated them, and the training these men received, combined to earn for our Naval Aviation the praise and envy of foreign powers. It was—and is—the most efficient Naval Aviation in existence."

Marine Aviator Appointments

Applications of Marine Corps Reserve aviators for transfer to the Regular Marine Corps in 1944 must be in the hands of Marine Corps headquarters not later than 15 Dec. 1943.

Statutory requirements for appointment are that the candidate be less than 25 years of age when he completes aviation cadet training, and that he have completed by 30 June 1944 not less than 18 months' continuous active service after completing aviation cadet training.

Medical and fitness reports and the recommendations of the applicant's commanding officer must accompany each application.

Asst. Director of WAVES

Lt. Tova Peterson Wiley, USNR, has been appointed Assistant Director of the Women's Reserve, USNR, the Navy Department announced this week. She will report for duty in the office of Lt. Comdr. Mildred H. McAfee, USNR, Director of the Women's Reserve.

Graduate Notre Dame Midn.

Nearly 1,100 Reserve midshipmen received ensigns' commissions at ceremonies held 22 Sept. at the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School, Notre Dame, Ind.

Exhorting the new officers to carry out their new duties faithfully and well, Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, warned:

"Enlisted men will scrutinize you and shortly form a more accurate estimate of your character and ability than you have yourself. You can't bluff them."

Admiral Jacobs was introduced by Capt. H. P. Burnett, USN, commanding officer of the school. Diplomas and commissions were presented to the graduates by Capt. E. A. Lofquist, USN, Chief of Staff, 9th Naval District. The Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, delivered the invocation.

Navy Technician Uniforms

Complete uniform regulations have not been issued as yet applying to technicians serving with the Navy. It has been ordered however that their uniform shall be that of a Naval officer but without insignia of rank or corps.

The technician insignia consists of an embroidered spread eagle with the left claw clutching a group of tools and the right an olive branch. Underneath the eagle are the words "U. S. Technician." This badge is worn on the left breast pocket of the coat and shirt.

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FULL **FLAVOR**
—AND AN EXTRA
MILDNESS THAT'S SO
EASY ON MY
THROAT

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the Service*

The favorite cigarette with men in the Army, the Navy, the Marines, and the Coast Guard is Camel. (Based on actual sales records.)

Camels



"OPS." It's Flight Officer Gay Gahagan giving the "orders of the day" to her fellow fliers in the Operations Room, and it's just like a regular Air Force "briefing"—even to the Camel cigarettes. For Camels are the pick of pilots—the choice of smokers everywhere who want full flavor, the extra mildness of slow burning.



ARMY MISSION. Rushing key Army personnel or special equipment to distant camps is just one of the important jobs of the men and women CAP pilots. Here, ready to take off from an eastern airport, is CAP Flight Officer Gahagan. Her destination is an Army secret, but it's no secret that her favorite cigarette is Camel—see left.



Meet Flight Officer GAY GAHAGAN

She's a veteran of six years' flying...had logged more than 200 hours in the air even before she joined the Civil Air Patrol...and she can fly in inky darkness as well as daylight. Her smoking log? "I've smoked Camels for five years," she says. "Their delightful taste has a fresh appeal with every puff. I find them milder all ways—and Camels don't get my throat, no matter how much I smoke."

See if you don't agree with Flight Officer Gay Gahagan—give Camels the test of your own taste and throat...your own "T-Zone."

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it. The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1933.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1943

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on govern-ment business.

HOWEVER fundamental the difference in view which prevails on the strategy to pursue in order to effect the subjugation of Japan, there must be unanimous acceptance of General MacArthur's opinion that "new conditions require a new solution, and new weapons require a maximum of new and imaginative methods." Equally acceptable and applicable to the Pacific as to the European theatre of war, was the statement of General Alexander, quoted by Prime Minister Churchill, that "all here (in the Mediterranean area) realize very clearly that every additional hour gives the enemy more time to organize and prepare against our forces." Impatience to get on with the job of winning the war is an American characteristic, and General MacArthur expressed it by publicly advocating his conception of the strategy that should be followed to compel our Pacific enemy to unconditional surrender. He has emphasized in his reports to the War Department that the Japanese are industriously using every minute to strengthen their positions in the islands they have acquired. He does not want them to have any more time for this work than we possibly can permit, for he realizes as fully as General Alexander the additional cost in American and British blood delay would impose. Here then is the reason why he has been constantly clamoring for reinforcements, requests unfortunately impossible to meet because of the decision to conquer the Axis first. Nor when in possession of adequate strength would General MacArthur employ it in island hopping. Rather to quote him, he favors "massive strokes against only main objectives utilizing surprise and air and ground striking power, supported and assisted by the Fleet." This can only mean—and the War Department undoubtedly has his detailed plans—concentric and combined operations directed simultaneously from strategic points in all regions of the Pacific and East Asia. In other words, just as Europe is regarded as a single theatre of war, General MacArthur desires the war upon Japan to be so defined. Evidently the President and Prime Minister Churchill do not intend to establish such a unified command. At Quebec they created the South East Asia Command under Admiral Mountbatten. In his recent message to Congress, the President pointedly said that the forces operating against Japan are just as much interrelated and dependent upon each other as are the forces pounding against Germany, and Prime Minister Churchill spoke of the steady attrition on Japanese air and ship strength, and asserted that the Mountbatten organization was absolutely necessary in order to assure unity of command in the area it comprises. Senator Chandler, who conferred with General MacArthur, intends when he returns to the Senate, to urge combination of the numerous Pacific and Asian theatres with General MacArthur as Chief. The latter truly said he has no personal ambition to serve. Rather does he take the soldierly position that however subordinate his role he hopes to play it manfully. That he will do so no one can doubt, but the magnificent team work of his air, ground and fleet forces has overcome new and horrible conditions and achieved outstanding victories, and they justify the expectation that he is destined for direction of a far larger sphere of operations in the Pacific than that he now commands.

WHEN the House Ways and Means Committee begins consideration of changes in the tax bill it is of the utmost importance that it make provision for the relief of retired personnel of the services. Under present law, service personnel on active duty are entitled to an exemption of \$1500 above the usual family and other exemptions. This exemption does not extend to retired officers or enlisted men. The situation is brought sharply to attention at this time because of the large number of retirements being brought about by the War Department's new policy of relieving all officers below the grade of general officer from active duty at the age of 60. Secretary Stimson announced this week that 667 already have been so relieved. Each month additional officers will be forced to retire. All these officers must go on the inactive list not because they are physically unfit or because their work is unsatisfactory (as a matter of fact the Department gives them high praise), but in order that vacancies will be created for the promotion of officers junior to them. When regular officers are thus retired they suffer severe cuts in pay. There is a general impression that retired officers receive 75 per cent of their active duty income. This is far from true. What they receive is 75 per cent of their "base pay," which excludes their rental and subsistence allowances (\$162 a month in the case of a colonel with 30 years' service). These allowances are totally cut off. Furthermore, before this reduced income is paid to an officer, the War Department deducts the 20 per cent withholding tax, which deduction is not made in the case of active officers, and he is no longer entitled to the special \$1,500 service personnel income tax deduction. Thus, while his salary goes down, his taxes go up. To make matters worse, many officers, prior to the change in retirement age, purchased insurance to be paid up at age 64. Now that they go out at 60, they are finding it necessary to drop that insurance. Actually, all service personnel should be exempted from the income tax, but it is most pressing now that Congress relieve these retired officers from this special burden. We urge prompt committees to action in favor of men who have served their country faithfully in war no less than in peace.

Service Humor

Army vs. Marines

Sgt. Ben Wahrman, Marine Corps combat correspondent, collected the two poems following, the first written by Capt. Merile H. Stevenson, USMC, shortly after the Army landed on Guadalcanal, and the second, the reply by an anonymous Army man:

Our Fighting Men

A Marine told a sailor on Guadalcanal,
"The Army is coming, think of it, pal."
The corporal answered him, "All right, then,
Let's build a clubhouse for Our Fighting Men."

"They can have entertainment, and maybe a play.
Recreation advisors from the W.P.A.
U.S.O. hostesses and sweet nurses galore;
For the Army gives Morale a very high score."

"One thing," said the Chow-hound, "We'll eat better now.
Depend on those soldiers to drag in that chow
They'll start post exchanges, have ice cream no end.
Life has to be pleasant for Our Fighting Men."

A Seabee rolled up and he asked, "What's the score?
The Wagons and Cruisers all laying off shore?
And seeds of Destroyers are sweeping the bay,
Is the Army finally landing today?"

They dashed up the beach when their boats
hit the sand,
Steel helmets, fixed bayonets and rifles in hand.
Marines, washing clothes, yelled "You lads going far?
What the hell is your hurry. Have you heard of the War?"

"Shut up," said the Sergeant, "Go limber your legs
And swap this Jap helmet for a case of real eggs.
This barking at soldiers will come to an end.
You must be respectful toward Our Fighting Men."

"Their generals outrank ours, so they'll take command.
New rules and new orders will govern the land.
They'll have some M.P.'s to push us around.
When the Army takes over it sure shakes the ground."

"We can take it," said the Raider, "It won't be so long.
Till the Admiral bellers, and we'll shove on.
And a little while later we'll be landing again.
To make New Georgia safe for Our Fighting Men."

And the Army's Reply

Professional grand-standers and glory-hound supreme,
Perhaps a little punch-drunk (you know just who we mean.)
We like to see him strutting, and everybody knows,
No one should get upset, if—a bantam rooster crows.

We want him to be cocky, he's welcome to his pride.
They scratch him off the muster right at the warship's side.
He makes the contact for us, that's what it's all about.
The Navy dumps him in there. The Army gets him out.

The world is full of starters, but finishers are few.
So many dish it out—we're built to take it too.
For all of us have missions, and each a place to fill.
The terrier checks the quarry, the mastiff makes the kill.

If terrier buy the mastiff, when working in the brush,
Should mastiff turn to answer? or stop the wild bear's rush?
We do not heed the yapping—we go our way serene.
For we are in his Army, and he is Our Marine!!!

His best friends wouldn't tell him, so he flunked the exam.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

A. M.—Your qualifications should be of value at the rehabilitation centers. Since your CO must approve any transfer, it is suggested that you discuss with him the advisability of applying for transfer.

M. O. C.—General Malin Craig is a "four-star" general, having been chief of staff until July, 1939. He is now on active duty as head of the "Craig Board," a War Department personnel board.

M. R. R.—The West Point graduates uniform allowance bill—not yet acted upon by the House of Representatives—applies to those who were in company grades on or after 3 April 1939. An officer who was in a company grade on that date could now be in a higher permanent or temporary rank and still qualify for the \$250 allowance under the bill.

J. A. H.—The Comptroller General has held (see first page, 14 Aug. issue, Army and Navy Journal) that retired officers not on active duty may not count enlisted or warrant service for pay purposes.

H. E. M.—The Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 is permanent legislation, and another act would have to be passed to change the pay schedules set up therein. Whether the rates will be so changed after the war is anyone's guess.

L. D.—If an Army officer qualified as an enlisted man for the Good Conduct Medal on the point of enlisted service and conduct, he can endeavor to have his old commanding officer recommend him for the medal. The CO's recommendation is one of the requirements to be met in earning the medal.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

Capt. Frank H. Sadler, USN, and Mrs. Sadler, who have been spending the summer with the latter's mother, Mrs. Thomas G. Brown, have left by motor for Long Beach, Calif., where Captain Sadler will take command of the Pennsylvania, flagship of the Pacific fleet.

25 Years Ago

Mrs. V. R. Vestal, wife of Captain Vestal, FA, USA, who is now in France, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Alpers, in San Rafael, Cal.

30 Years Ago

Lt. Comdr. Edward H. Campbell, USN, and Mrs. Campbell and children left Jamestown, R. I., on 17 Sept. for Washington, D. C., where Lt. Comdr. Campbell will be stationed this winter.

50 Years Ago

A new explosive, designed to replace the powder now in use in the German Artillery, has been tried, and is said to have given the most satisfactory results. It is stated to be almost smokeless, to give little or no recoil, and very little detonation.

75 Years Ago

General Alfred Sully has proposed to the War Department the use of wheels for the transportation of troops in pursuit of Indians. It is estimated that a properly constructed wagon, light but strong, on springs, drawn by five mules, could carry 10 men, nine fighting men and one driver, with 1000 rounds of ammunition and five days' rations and short forage, at the rate of 40 miles a day for five days. This would probably be far and fast enough to overtake any marauding band of Indians.

War Department
Navy Department

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(Publication suspended for duration of War)

Marine Corps
Coast Guard

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Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
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Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall
Deputy Chief of Staff
Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney
Commanding General, Army Air Forces
General Henry H. Arnold
Commanding General, Army Ground Forces
Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair
Commanding General, Army Service Forces
Lieutenant General Breton B. Somervell

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States were announced this week by the War Department:

Lt. Cols. to Colonel
E. Randall, jr., FA W. Shumway, Inf.
J. A. McComsey, CAC N. M. Neate, VC
W. H. MacDonald, AC P. L. Carroll, QMC
A. T. Akerman, CE J. L. Hayden, CAC

Majors to Lt. Col.
W. R. Rogers, FA B. Bradford, jr., MC
H. L. Haviland, FD P. W. Fawcett, OD
J. W. Dennison, jr., P. A. Calvert, jr., FA
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F. E. Quindry, AC John Tilden, Inf.
D. P. Faulkner, Inf. J. E. Turner, CE
R. L. Schoene, FA W. F. Lewis, AC
L. E. Schulten, jr., T. E. Todd, AC
J. AGD R. E. Greiner, AC
C. E. Quick, SC N. E. St. Clair, AGD
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H. F. Andre, AC K. W. Reed, AC
R. S. Higdon, MC H. A. Moody, AC
J. A. Merideth, MC J. B. Holst, AC
J. A. Feder, MC L. P. Ensign, GSC
B. G. Schutkeker, MC E. E. Brody, AC
A. T. Blount, CE E. P. Archibald, AC
H. Baumer, AC C. A. Watt, AC
J. P. Gentry, jr., AC W. P. Baker, AUS
W. A. Hamberg, Inf. Y. F. Fairfax, CWS
O. E. Langley, AGD D. F. Lehnhard, AC
W. P. Privette, CE H. Johnson, jr., AC
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Captains to Major
E. M. Brown, AC J. P. Gilliat, MC
E. V. Good, AC J. E. Dittmer, MC
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E. P. Preston, MC M. G. Randall, DC
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W. E. Massey, jr., AC G. R. Sutton, AC
J. W. Martin, AC J. J. Wolfe, AUS
W. F. Miller, CE H. B. Engeseth, AUS
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AC R. J. Parker, AUS
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H. L. Zupnik, MC T. A. Polyzoides, AUS
W. P. Black, CWS J. R. Guenard, Cav.
D. L. Thomas, MAC G. H. Wood, MC
A. G. Carson, AC R. H. Simmons, Inf.
C. G. Miles, AC E. J. Myers, QMC
W. E. Thompson, jr., W. J. Grose, AC
AC A. A. Potraglia, MC
C. L. Rawson, AC L. S. Evans, Inf.
T. L. Howard, CE C. Morris, AC
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G. L. Glasheen, AUS H. H. Gray, AC
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J. T. Remick, AC G. A. Farnsworth, FA
R. V. Gray, AC J. A. Reynolds, AC
A. Berger, AC L. Schiavo, sr., AUS
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G. W. Jones, FD
George McGraw, QMC
R. J. Aldrich, QMC
R. P. Carroll, AGD
R. F. Ladd, SC
G. Stringfellow, AC
G. G. Beckmann, Cav.
R. L. Sorey, AC
E. K. Johnson, Inf.
H. L. Stephens, TC
H. W. Lutz, TC
M. C. Robinson, jr., AC
R. D. Woodward, Inf.
G. D. Coldiron, FA
T. W. Smith, TC
J. D. Gibbins, SC
F. W. Robinson, CE
R. Reilly, jr., AC
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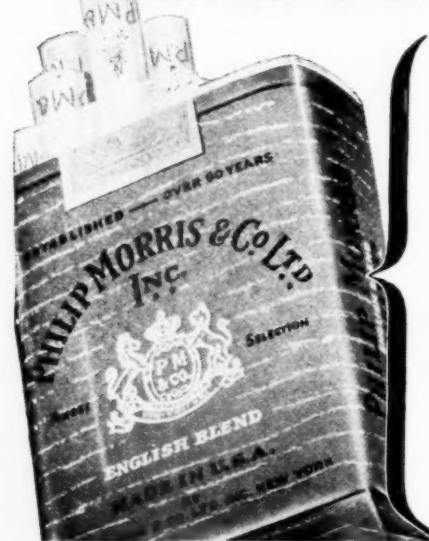
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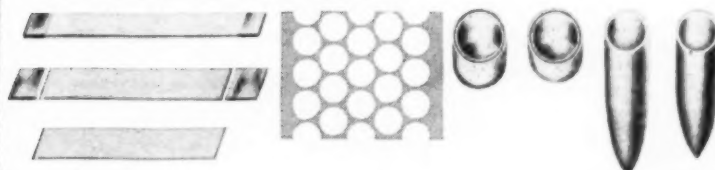
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Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—George H. Bare, Inf., No. 846.
Last promotion to the grade of Maj.—Robert B. McLeavey, Inf., No. 216.
Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Emmanuel S. Copeda, PS, No. 299.
Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—John E. Burrows, CAC, No. 746.

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1st Lt. to Capt.—W. M. Jackson, MC (temp. capt.); R. A. Lawn, MC (temp. maj.); G. H. Wood, MC (temp. capt.).
2d Lt. to 1st Lt.—E. C. Rogowski, PC (temp. capt.).

Promotion Status

Promotions and Variances on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 10 Sept. 1943.

Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Albert H. Warren, CAC, No. 64. Vacancies—None.
Senior Lt. Colonel—Omar Nelson Bradley, Inf., No. 65.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The President's message to Congress 17 Sept. and Prime Minister Churchill's speech before Parliament five days later, are noteworthy because of the parallel character of the views they expressed on battle operations and international activities and prospects. Again these leaders have demonstrated unity of thought and policy, and agreement on the plans for the subjugation of our enemies which were expanded and drafted at Quebec. Helpful to them, and especially to the President in connection with post war negotiations, was the passage by the House, 360 to 29, of the Fulbright Resolution favoring "the creation of international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein through its constitutional processes." The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is drafting a resolution more specific in permitting the use of force against aggression, and after some debate it will be adopted. In the conference between the two Houses, the Administration will seek to make changes which will enable the President to negotiate treaties and agreements covering such matters as the maintenance of peace and the use of an international police force to this end, rehabilitation of devastated countries, better distribution of food and necessary world materials, establishment of an international currency, and steps designed to improve the social conditions of mankind. Supported by such a Resolution, the President will be able to speak authoritatively to the nations with which negotiations will be conducted, and they can base their policies upon the knowledge that he is representing our entire government. Thus they will be assured that there will be no repetition of what occurred at the end of World War I when the Senate repudiated President Wilson's agreement on the League of Nations and the alliance proposed for the safeguarding of France.

Confidence of ultimate victory was breathed both by the President and the Prime Minister in their reports on the global situation. They expressed like intentions with respect to the destruction of Hitler and Nazi rule and the elimination of the Prussian and Japanese military cliques. Just as General Marshall when addressing the American Legion at Omaha said we are prepared to deal heavier blows upon our enemies, so they forecast action in execution of the Quebec plans. Grimly they told of their purpose with respect to Germany. Mr. Churchill asserted that what has happened in North Africa and Sicily and Italy is merely an essential preliminary to the main attack on the Reich through a mass invasion of the Continent from the west. Apparently taking notice of Russian insistence that the second front be established at once, Mr. Churchill asserted it would take place only on the day when "we and our American allies judge to be the right time." That that time is not imminent he indicated by his statement that the air war would be continued to the "saturation point" in 1944, and by his reference to the impending meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, Great Britain and Russia, to be followed by the meeting with Stalin which he said he hopes will take place secretly before the end of the current year. The President spoke in like terms in his report to Congress.

The value of the air in weakening our enemies was emphasized by both the leaders. The President particularly dwelt upon the gallant operation directed against the Ploesti oil fields in Roumania which cost us 53 bombers and 500 officers and men, but which he claims will contribute to the shortening of the war and thus the saving of countless lives. Mr. Churchill described the consequences of the bombing of Germany and the effect on her industry and communications and the aid thereby given to Russia. Praise was showered by both leaders upon the Red Armies, and besides the impending conference of Anglo-American Russian Ministers for Foreign Affairs, there is in expectation a meeting of the heads of states which Churchill said will be in secret. Probably this was said to worry Japan as well as Hitler. To meet our thrust from Italy, and in preparation for the attacks from the west and the Balkans, Hitler has been compelled to go on the defensive, and to redistribute his forces throughout Europe, which necessarily has affected his power of resistance. However, both the President and Prime Minister agree that the road to be traversed will be travelled only at heavy cost. Mr. Churchill forecasting that "the bloodiest portion of this war" still lies ahead for the United States and Britain. Mr. Roosevelt noted there is a growing desire for peace amongst our Balkan enemies and Finland, and Mr. Churchill indicated that surrender by them would temper our terms as will be the case with respect to Italy. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that the forces in the Pacific against Japan are as much interrelated and dependent on each other as are the forces pounding against Germany in Europe, and he referred to the "magnificent campaign" in New Guinea and the Solomons. Mr. Churchill said that American forces are dominating in the Pacific, and since they would not remain idle for an unnecessary day he ventured the prediction that the Japanese war lords would soon find themselves confronted at any rate with some serious considerations. The two leaders discussed the negotiations which led up to the armistice with the Badoglio government and declared that military operations were not delayed by them. Mr. Churchill said an American air borne division had been assigned to land in Rome, but its orders were cancelled because of a notification from the Italian Government that the Germans had the airfields of the city under investment. Both the President and Mr. Churchill praised the gallant operations conducted by the 5th Army under Lt. Gen. Clark, described by the Prime Minister as an "officer of remarkable energy and force, who has under his command an equal number of United States and British divisions supported by ample British and American naval forces and by our entire combined air forces." Mr. Churchill referred to the "magnificent diminution of sinkings." He pointed out that during the four months ending 18 September no merchant vessel was sunk by enemy action in the North Atlantic. But he warned that U boats with improved weapons and methods have taken to the sea during the past two weeks, and that we must be on guard against them. But he believes that as a result of the destruction of such craft and the loss of trained men involved, the effectiveness of their activities would be greatly lessened.

Mr. Churchill spoke highly of the skill with which the Germans had rescued Mussolini, who is now striving to induce the peacefully inclined Italian people to support the Nazis. He explained that the demand had been made upon the Badoglio government for the person of the former Duce, and that that Government had given instructions for the prisoner to be shot if any attempt were made to free him. But the operation was conducted with such rapidity that the instructions could not be carried out. Mussolini, therefore, will serve as a German propagandist, and he may be able to attract to his banner some of his former Fascists who will endeavor to impede our advance. Such persons when captured will be given short shrift.

Both the President and Prime Minister gave renewed encouragement to China by mentioning the creation of the South East Asia Command under Lord Mountbatten. This leader and his staff are now on their way to Delhi, where they will meet with the British, American and Chinese commanders. With the additional supplies being provided, it is to be expected that at the proper time measures will be taken to reopen the Burma route to China and the heart of Japan.

Army Air Forces—The red border enclosing the insignia for all United States military planes has been replaced with a blue border. The War Department explains that even on the new type insignia adopted several months ago the red border under some conditions resembled the Japanese insignia.

The first planes from the Middle East Theater of Operations to return to this country for exhibition arrived in Washington 15 Sept. With crews totaling 27 men, the two B-24 Liberators and a B-25 Mitchell will tour the country for the purpose of showing aircraft workers the results of their handiwork and to visit a number of cities for public exhibitions.

A new method of dropping supplies to ground troops without the use of parachutes has been developed by Maj. Roy Lampman at Wright Field. Assistance in the development was given by the Gerrard Company, Inc., who manufacture the wire strapping used to make the packing boxes secure. Boxes containing medical supplies packed in excelsior have been thrown from planes flying at a low level without damage to the fragile contents.

Capt. Charles F. Cassidy, Jr., commanding officer of an A-36 Invader fighter-bomber squadron, while flying against a target in southern Sicily caught a glimpse of three anti-aircraft batteries firing on the planes following him. Releasing his bombs over the target he flattened out and dived through a hail of fire to strafe each battery in turn until it was silenced. The rest of the squadron dived on their targets unmolested, all planes returning to their base.

On its way toward a target in Germany, a formation of B-17 Flying Fortresses of the Eighth Air Force was attacked by 150 enemy fighter planes. One of the Forts was struck by 20-mm. cannon fire which snapped the rudder control cables and smashed the landing gear and oxygen and interphone systems. The radio operator and the two waist gunners, thinking the plane too badly damaged to stay aloft and having no interphone connection, bailed out.

The tail gunner saw a man go past on a parachute. He thought he recognized him as the radio operator.

"But I didn't know what he'd be doing out there, so I didn't think any more about it," he said.

The ball turret gunner, seeing the three jump, crawled out of his turret but was reassured by the presence of six crew members and tried unsuccessfully to repair the severed cables. Returning to his post he was just in time to shoot down an approaching Focke Wulf 190. After destroying two more enemy planes the Fortress made a belly landing in England.

Air Service Command—The measure of the job of the Air Service Command, AAF, is how many planes it keeps flying. How well the Air Service Command does that job may be judged from the fact that at the start of the final phase of the Tunisian campaign only 19 of the Army Air Force's planes were kept out of combat for lack of parts. ASC's present overseas record is approximately five per cent of planes grounded for lack of spares.

The branch of the AAF which keeps them flying, the Air Service Command has seven main jobs: It furnishes supplies for all AAF planes throughout the world. It repairs, overhauls or rebuilds these same planes, here and overseas. It trains the personnel required for supply and maintenance jobs. It prepares for transport all American and Lend-Lease planes being flown or shipped overseas. It gives final inspection to and makes any needed changes or repairs on all American planes flown overseas. It makes final inspection of Lend-Lease planes consigned to Latin American countries, and furnishes flight assistance. It handles all air freight in this country flown by the Air Transport Command, functioning somewhat as a railway express agency.

The Air Service Command operates 11 main supply and maintenance depots and about 300 subdepots and specialized depots in this country, and similar installations in combat theaters, reports the Office of War Information which this week released a comprehensive summary of the ASC's work. The organization employs about 300,000 civilians and tens of thousands of military personnel.

Nothing in private business compares with ASC's supply functions for 400,000 items of supply for 143 types of planes must be maintained, as well as other items used by the AAF. By comparison, the catalog of a large mail-order house, OWI states, currently lists some 40,000 different items. Air Forces cargo sunk on a ship is replaced almost instantly. ASC has a record of every piece of Air Forces equipment on every ship that leaves this country. Replacement is a matter of hours. Parts are drawn out of the depots closest to the port of embarkation, assembled at the port, and loaded on the first ship due to sail.

The Maintenance Division men are the "garage mechanics" of the AAF, as Maj. Gen. Clements McMullen, chief of the division, puts it. "Without the services of our men and machinery, a plane could operate only so long as nothing serious went wrong with it. In combat, that wouldn't be long." The story of the division's work, is a story of efficient operation with the best of tools—and also of rescues of downed planes from the enemy's lines and hasty repairs while the enemy is nearby, of improvisations of materials and stripping of wrecked planes to equip less damaged craft, of all-night repair jobs in Arctic gales. Maintenance Division also makes improvements on planes, pending factory changeovers, which are indicated by on the spot experience. As an example, a modified B-24 Liberator was found inadequately armed. A maintenance crew in the Southwest Pacific installed a power-operated gun turret in the nose of a B-24, which proved so effective that ASC is modifying other planes of the type.

Air Evacuation—Allied interest in air evacuation of ill and wounded men from the fighting fronts has brought American and Canadian officers together in recent meetings. Air Commodore J. W. Tice, Director of Medical Service for the Royal Canadian Air Force and Brigadier B. Chisholm, Director General of the Medical Service of the Royal Canadian Army, recently returned a visit of Army medical officers and flight nurses to Ottawa by calling on the Air Surgeon, Brig. Gen. David N. W. Grant, in Washington. The Royal Canadian Air Force is developing an air evacuation school similar to the one at Bowman Field. The officers are coordinating air evacuation wherever United States, Canadian and British troops are fighting.

Army Medical Department—After a careful study of numerous cases medical science has discounted the belief that nervous conditions from the present war are due to "shell shock." Lt. Ralph H. Major, Jr., former editor of *The Medical Soldier*, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., post newspaper, writes from overseas where he is on duty that emotional disturbances are caused by terrific mental conflicts. His article points out that "front line diagnosis and treatment, coupled with brief rest and psycho-therapy at rear area hospitals, has lowered the percentage of neuroses cases which was rather high in the Tunisian campaign, and has restored many to combat duty in as little as four days. Almost all soldiers treated thusly in Tunisia were still effective at the end of the campaign."

Applications for the examinations to be held 24-27 Jan. 1944 for the purpose of qualifying candidates for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Regular Army, must be in by 7 Jan. 1944 with the exception of those received from officers by commanding generals of theaters of operation and defense commands outside the continental limits of the United States, which will be accepted at any time prior to 24 January 1944.

Col. Ernest F. Harrison, MC, has been appointed surgeon for the AAF Central Flying Training Command, command headquarters at Randolph Field, Tex., has announced. Colonel Harrison succeeds Col. R. K. Simpson who has been given another assignment in the Army Air Forces.

Army Ground Forces—HEADQUARTERS, AGF—In order to derive all possible advantage from opportunities for combined training between units of Army Ground Forces and Army Air Forces, Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, has authorized direct communication between all echelons of command within Army Ground Forces, down to and including battalion-size units, with all units of Army Air Forces concerned. Similar authorization has been given units of Army Air Forces down to squadrons.

While these opportunities for combined Army Ground Force-Army Air Force training are of mutual benefit to all concerned, General McNair said, they cannot be anticipated in regular training schedules. Direct communication will be for the purpose of arranging necessary details in connection with the training.

Commanders have been encouraged to exercise resourcefulness and initiative in taking advantage of available opportunities to improve air-ground training in cooperation with Army Air Force units. Commanders were further reminded that provisions of this directive do not supersede or modify directives under which air support now is obtained by Army Ground Forces for scheduled training events including maneuvers, demonstrations and air-ground tests.

INFANTRY—A demonstration of the Bazooka before the advanced class of The Infantry School was held recently on the Bickford Range, Ft. Benning, Ga., where press and newsreel representatives were guests of Infantry School and Infantry Board officials. The demonstration, which included the rifle grenade launcher, was staged in four parts.

First, a brief discussion of the background of both weapons was conducted, after which the weapons themselves were presented at close range. Visitors were shown how the Bazooka and rifle grenade are carried loaded to fire, and the Bazooka was fired at targets of concrete, steel plate and of sandbags with satisfactory results.

A demonstration of the tactical use of the Bazooka followed, with the cooperation of three medium tanks which were stalked and fired upon with dummy ammunition. Mock tanks towed by trucks were fired upon and destroyed by both the Bazooka and rifle grenade handled by enlisted personnel.

AIRBORNE COMMAND—It has been announced that on 17 Sept. the Parachute School, Ft. Benning, Ga., featured its 200,000th training jump over a period of two years.

Although the flow of parachute volunteers has proved that this unit still holds a popular place in conceptions of applicants, it is reported that additional volunteers will be received. Applicants must be alert, supple, active, with firm muscles and sound limbs. They must be capable of development into individual fighters of aggression with great endurance.

The rigid physical requirements include an age limit of between 18 and 32, maximum weight of 185 pounds, maximum height of six feet and vision uncorrected of 20/40 or better in each eye. Feet, bone structure, nervous system, medical history and blood pressure must all be above average.

ARMORED COMMAND—General McNair paid tribute to the training progress of the 13th Armored Division on his first visit to Camp Beale, Calif., it was announced recently. General McNair was accompanied by Maj. Gen. William H. H. Morris, Jr., commanding general of the II Armored Corps; Brig. Gen. Clyde L. Hysong, G-1, Army Ground Forces, and Brig. Gen. John M. Lentz, G-3, Army Ground Forces.

At Pine Camp, N. Y., it was revealed that the 5th Armored Division has played host to 120 Canadian officers from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. The visitors were instructors and students of a Canadian War Staff Class now in session at the school.

At Camp Polk, La., Brig. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck, chief of Combat Command "B," of the 8th Armored Division, leaving for a new assignment, was honored with a special formation attended by Maj. Gen. William M. Grimes, division commander.

At Camp Chaffee, Ark., Col. E. L. Harrison, Commander of the 47th Regiment, 14th Armored Division, reviewed his troops before leaving for an undisclosed assignment.

New commanding officer of the 45th Armored Regiment, 13th Armored Division, is Col. W. S. Triplett, author of the "Sergeant Terry Bull" articles which have been featured in the *Infantry Journal* for the past eight years.

Appointment of Lt. Col. Harry E. Lardin as plans and operations officer of the 12th Armored Division has been announced by Maj. Gen. Carlos Brewer, commanding general of the division.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Rear Adm. Luther Sheldon, Jr., (MC) USN, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and Comdr. F. J. Braceland (MC) USNR, Neuro-psychiatry Section, have completed an inspection of all naval convalescent hospitals in the west and southwest parts of the country. As a result of this trip Admiral Sheldon is convinced that with some additional expansion, the Medical Department of the Navy is in a position to handle any burden that may be thrown upon it by reason of the war in the Pacific.

The second increment of students under the V-12 program will be enrolled in colleges and universities 1 Nov. These are students who were selected at April examinations and were unable to be accommodated in the July classes and those selected from the ranks. Approximately 12,000 enrollees will constitute this group which will embrace all branches of the Navy V-12 program except medical and dental students. On 9 Nov. examinations will be given in high schools and colleges to select civilian students for the March, 1944, class.

At a South Pacific base a man was brought in who had been struck below the left chest by a 20 mm. antiaircraft shell which had pierced his intestines and lodged, unexploded, in his left hip. Several days were spent in locating the shell by X-ray at the end of which time it was removed by Lt. Comdr. Jesse B. Griffith and Lt. William C. Wycoff, who operated with the protection of steel plates. The patient, Allen L. Gordon, FC3c, has been returned to the United States for further treatment.

Comdr. Bartholomew W. Hogan, of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, stated recently in an address prepared for a dinner meeting of the American Hospital As-

sociation's wartime conference, that sinking an enemy ship does more for the morale of submarine crews "than a ton of vitamins." He went on to tell of the improvements in living conditions which have been brought about by the use of air-conditioning, ultra-violet rays, and vitamin tablets.

Army Exchange Service—To assure adequate quantities of articles of necessity and convenience sold to soldiers at Army exchanges overseas, a new program entailing increased coordination between the Army Exchange Service and the Quartermaster Corps has been placed in operation. Wherever possible, exchange officers overseas will make their purchases locally to conserve shipping space and to avoid draining civilian supplies in this country. However, where local purchases will not meet the demand, these will be made by the Quartermaster Corps in the United States, with the Quartermaster Corps shipping and storing the items for resale to exchanges.

Exchanges within the continental United States will remain on a par with civilian stores in so far as preferential treatment for procurement of merchandise is concerned, except for certain items deemed essential for soldier morale. These items include soft drinks, ice cream and tobacco products.

A few standardized items sold by exchanges in the United States will be purchased by the Army Exchange Service from the Quartermaster Corps. These include web belts, handkerchiefs, insignia, shirts, socks, ties and underwear.

Bureau of Ships—The troop transport General Henry W. Butler was launched at the Kearny, N. J., yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., 20 Sept. Sponsor of the vessel was Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War.

Two other launchings at the Kearny yards on the same date were the escort vessels Trumpeter and Straub. The Trumpeter was christened by Mrs. Hazel Vivian Trumpeter in honor of her son, the late Lt. (jg) George Nelson Trumpeter. The Straub, honoring the late Lt. (jg) Walter Morris Straub, was sponsored by his mother, Mrs. Margaret H. Straub.

The Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn., launched its sixteenth submarine in 30 weeks, the Gabrilan, on 19 Sept. Mrs. Jules James, wife of Rear Adm. Jules James, was sponsor.

Four launchings took place recently in the Twelfth Naval District: The frigate Albuquerque at the Kaiser No. 4 yard, Richmond, Calif., and the net tender Snowbell at the Pollock Shipyard, Stockton, both 14 Sept.; the other two, launched 18 Sept., were the fleet tug Takelma, at United Engineering Co. yards, Alameda, and the fleet minesweeper Ransom, at General Engineering Co. yards, Alameda.

Chaplains Overseas—The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts and Vice Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, is now in the Alaska area visiting Protestant Chaplains and service men as a representative of the Protestant Churches in the United States. Bishop Sherrill is expected to visit Army and Navy establishments at Kodiak, Adak and Dutch Harbor. His mission in the Alaskan area is similar to that of Dr. William Barrow Pugh of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in Europe.

Bishop Sherrill is a veteran of the first World War, having served as a chaplain with Headquarters of the First Army at Base Hospital Number 5, American Expeditionary Force, from 1917 to 1919.

Signal Corps—Brig. Gen. John H. Gardner has been named Assistant Chief of the Procurement and Distribution Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, it was announced this week. General Gardner was formerly director of the Signal Corps Aircraft Signal Service at Wright Field. He fills an original vacancy and becomes the senior officer under Maj. Gen. W. H. Harrison, chief of the service which is responsible for purchasing and distributing all communications equipment used by the Army.

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, and Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl, commanding general of the Seventh Service Command, visited Camp Crowder recently and made a general survey of the training progress and Signal Corps installations. Accompanied by Maj. Gen. Walter E. Prosser, commanding general of the Central Signal Corps Training Center, the visiting officers inspected the Replacement Training Center, the School and the Unit Training Center and saw students in classrooms, laboratories, on field problems, on the rifle range and in anti-tank demonstrations. It was General Ingles' first visit to Camp Crowder since he became Chief Signal Officer.

Operation of the Troop Training Branch of the Central Signal Corps School at Camp Crowder, Mo., has begun under a new plan which centralizes the technical and military programs.

The new training organization is the outgrowth of a program set up by Col. C. H. Arnold and developed by Col. Sol P. Fink, now the director of the Troops Training Branch, and Maj. Charles T. Cabrera, assistant director and executive officer. Formerly the technical training was handled by the school and the military training by regiments at the camp. Under the new plan the school plans and directs the entire schedule.

Voluntary classes in radio code, operating procedures and related subjects for Signal Corps officers in Washington and vicinity have been started by the Signal Corps in the Pentagon Building. Separate courses are offered for officers with no previous training and for more advanced students who have some knowledge of the code and its general operation.

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U. S. War Communiques

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 465, 16 September

South Pacific: (All dates are East Longitude): 1. On 13-14 September, during the night Japanese planes bombed the Lunga Point Area on Guadalcanal Island. Some minor damage was sustained.

2. On the same night a Japanese bomber attacked U. S. positions on Russell Island, but caused no damage.

3. No personnel casualties resulted from either of the above raids.

No. 466, 17 September

1. The destroyer USS Rowan was sunk as the result of an under water explosion in Italian waters on 11 September 1943.

2. The tug USS Navajo was sunk as the result of an under water explosion in the South Pacific area on 12 September 1943.

3. The tug USS Nauset was sunk as a result of enemy action in the Mediterranean on 9 September 1943.

4. Next of Kin of all casualties aboard the Rowan have been notified. The next of Kin of casualties aboard the Rowan and the Navajo will be notified as soon as possible.

No. 467, 19 September

South Pacific: 1. During the night of 15 September a Japanese plane bombed Guadalcanal Island. Some minor damage was sustained and one man was injured.

No. 468, 21 September

South Pacific: 1. On 19 September, in the early morning, several enemy planes bombed Guadalcanal Island. Slight material and personnel casualties were sustained.

PACIFIC FLEET HQ., PEARL HARBOR

19 September

Strong Pacific Ocean area forces on 18 Sept. conducted heavy raids on the Japanese bases on Tarawa Island in the North Gilbert group and on Nauru Island, west of the Gilbert group.

These operations were carried out according to plan during the night preceding and for a good portion of the day, 19 Sept., east longitude time.

Details of the operations are not available immediately.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HQ., SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

15 September

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Panial Lake: Our medium units on reconnaissance bombed the enemy-occupied Enarotali village, causing fires.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Wewak: Our heavy bombers, with strong fighter escort, attacked the enemy airdromes at But and Dagua, recently enforced by the new air units since our last attack. Sixty-three tons of bombs were concentrated on runways and dispersal areas, causing numerous large and small fires visible fifty miles, with accompanying explosions among grounded aircraft and fuel dumps. Twenty to twenty-five parked aircraft were left burning on the ground. The enemy intercepted with approximately forty fighters, of which eight were destroyed and four probably destroyed. We lost three fighters.

Finschhafen: Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed the building areas.

Watut: Fifteen enemy bombers with fighter escort raided the area during the morning, causing negligible damage and casualties. Our fighters intercepted and shot down one bomber and one fighter and probably destroyed another fighter. One of our planes was lost.

Lae: At Salamaua the enemy is completely routed and his forces destroyed. Only small scattered groups remain, fleeing in the hills and jungles many miles northwest of Salamaua itself. Their eventual annihilation is certain. Quantities of enemy equipment including heavy guns and field artillery were captured.

At Lae our northeastern forces pushing west from Buau River destroyed two enemy strong points and captured New Yanga. Our western forces pushing along the Markham Valley Road drove the enemy from two prepared positions near Whitaker's. Twelve enemy aircraft bombed our installations near the Burep River, causing minor damage and casualties. Our medium units bombed and strafed enemy positions and installations along the south bank of the Markham River.

Solomons: (South Pacific Forces): Activity was limited to reconnaissance.

16 September

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Babo: Our medium units bombed the town at night, starting fires.

Ambona: Our medium bombers attacked Ambon and its seaplane base at night, seriously damaging two float planes and a flying boat and starting numerous fires in shore installations.

Kel Islands: Langgur: One of our medium units at night bombed the airdrome.

Tenimber Islands: Selaru: Our medium bombers and long-range fighters executed three day attacks on enemy supply dump installations near Sungi, Kervel creek and in Adaut, Weralu and Langat and near-by villages. Fires were started and anti-aircraft positions at Cape Tacu were silenced.

Northeastern Sector: Admiralty Islands: One of our heavy reconnaissance units bombed a 2,000-ton enemy cargo vessel to the north.

Vitiaz Strait: Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed enemy installations on the Rooke Islands, starting fires.

New Guinea: Hansa Bay: Our medium units carried out two close sweeps of the coast from Sepik River south, bombing and strafing enemy coastal shipping and shore installations. Warehouses at Angoram and Marinenberg were demolished and machine gun positions silenced. At Hansa Bay, concentrations totaling thirty barges were bombed and strafed, with a majority destroyed or seriously damaged. Villages along the bay were attacked and fires started. Anti-aircraft positions at Awar Point were silenced. There

was no interception.

Lae: Our western forces have captured centers of resistance at Heath's and Vernon's (plantations) and are pushing down the valley. Our northeastern forces continued to advance and are now less than two miles from the heart of the town. Our medium air units bombed and strafed the valley road in advance of our ground forces.

Solomons: (South Pacific Forces): Bougainville: Buin-Faist: Our heavy units with strong fighter escort, bombed Kahili airdrome dispersal areas and shore installations, destroying sixteen enemy planes and starting many fires. Twenty-seven enemy fighters intercepted weakly. Seven were shot down. At dusk, on two successive days, our fighters strafed airdrome revetments, bivouacs and anti-aircraft positions, destroying or damaging eight grounded planes and setting fire to a barge offshore. We lost two fighters in these attacks.

Buka: Our night reconnaissance units bombed three small enemy cargo ships and four barges in waters to the north.

Kieta: One of our search planes attacked and heavily damaged an enemy destroyer off the coast, scoring a direct hit on the bridge, with a resulting heavy explosion.

Kolombangara: Our escorted torpedo bombers attacked enemy positions at Bamber Harbor, scoring many direct hits. Our heavy units bombed the town.

Vella Lavella: Our fighters intercepted and shot down three out of fifteen enemy fighters for the loss of one of ours.

17 September

Northwestern Sector: Ambona: Our medium units executed a night bombing raid on the town, causing large fires and explosions in Victoria Barracks and many smaller fires in the wharf area and the center of town.

Celebes: Kendari: Our heavy bombers attacked the town and airdrome at night with twenty-seven tons of explosives, causing fires and explosions in the building and dock area and in airdrome dispersal areas.

Darwin: Twelve to fifteen enemy aircraft ineffectively raided the area under cover of darkness.

Northeastern Sector: Solomons: New Britain: Our night reconnaissance units strafed barges in Borgen Bay and bombed bivouac areas on Grove Island.

New Guinea: Wewak: Our heavy bombers with strong fighter escort followed up our recent neutralization of Dagua with a heavy attack on the remaining two fields of the airdrome cluster of the Wewak base at Boram and Wewak itself. Sixty-six tons of bombs were concentrated in the target area in less than fifteen minutes, scoring heavily on runways and dispersal areas, which contained from twenty to forty parked aircraft. Direct hits destroyed ten enemy bombers and started many fires among others. Two large fuel dumps were set afire.

Some sixty to seventy fighters intercepted in an effort to halt our attack. For nearly an hour the enemy attacked viciously but failed to break our formations. In a brilliant defense, our bombers shot down thirty-nine of the enemy and probably destroyed ten more. Our fighters destroyed ten—nine definite and one probable. The total enemy loss thus aggregated fifty-nine fighters shot out of action in addition to heavy destruction on the ground.

Our losses in proportion were very light, some of the bombers being damaged, but all reached base. One fighter is missing and others sustained damage.

Continuous air reinforcements are being brought up by the enemy in an attempt to redress his recent disastrous losses. His air strength in this theatre now is larger than ever.

Madang: Our escorted attack bombers in a close sweep of the coast from Madang south to Finschhafen bombed and strafed thirty-five to forty barges. Fifteen were sunk and the remainder either destroyed or seriously damaged. Coastal villages were thoroughly strafed and many supply dumps were destroyed. An anti-aircraft position at Bostrom Bay was demolished. There was no interception.

Finschhafen: Our heavy air units on reconnaissance bombed the buildings area starting fires.

Lae: Our ground forces are steadily converging on the town of Lae. A center of resistance at Edward's Plantation on the Markham Road has been overcome with heavy loss to the enemy. To the northeast we have seized Malahang Anchorage, just south of Malahang airdrome. Our heavy air units attacked enemy installations at Chinatown with sixteen tons of bombs, causing explosions and silencing five anti-aircraft positions. Our fighters shot down an enemy reconnaissance plane over Malahang.

Morobe: Six enemy aircraft ineffectually raided after dark, causing no damage.

Solomons: (South Pacific Forces): Bougainville: Strobel forces of one heavy, torpedo and dive bomber with fighter escort carried out successful attacks on enemy airdromes in the Buin area throughout the day.

Kolombangara: Our medium units bombed Vella.

New Georgia: Enemy aircraft executed minor night raids on our positions near Munda and at Lambu Lambu on Vella Lavella.

19 September

Northwestern Sector: Aru Islands: Our medium units at night bombed the Taberafne seaplane base, causing fires and explosions. Our long-range fighters followed at dawn with a low-level strafing attack, destroying an enemy floatplane on the water, anti-aircraft positions and loaded barges.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Our reconnaissance units damaged a 1,000-ton enemy freighter near Kavieng, leaving the ship listing, and strafed enemy barges near Cape St. George.

New Britain: Kimbe Bay: Our long-range fighters strafed and set fire to four small vessels and damaged three others.

New Guinea: Finschhafen: Our medium

bombers in a coast sweep from Langemark Bay to Reiss Point attacked enemy occupied villages.

Markham Valley: One of our medium bombers shot down one of six intercepting enemy fighters.

Lae: Our ground forces are mopping up. Solomons: (South Pacific Forces): Bougainville: Buin-Faist: Our bombers of all categories with a fighter escort again carried out pre-dawn and daylight attacks on enemy airdromes in the area. Fires and explosions were caused and direct hits seen to destroy a motor transport and at least six parked aircraft. Of fifty enemy fighters which attempted interception, fourteen were shot down by our fighters for a loss of three missing. The enemy is reinforcing his air forces in this area.

Kolombangara: Our medium units bombed enemy installations at Vila and Parapatu Point.

New Georgia: Munda: Enemy aircraft raided three times during the night, causing minor damage. One plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

20 September

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Our night reconnaissance units bombed Dili.

Australia: Darwin: Nine enemy aircraft raided the area before dawn, dropping bombs near Fenton, causing neither damage nor casualties.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng: A South Pacific reconnaissance unit east of Kavieng attacked and set on fire a small enemy cargo ship.

Cape St. George: Our heavy reconnaissance units damaged a 2,000-ton enemy cargo vessel.

New Britain: Our long-range fighters strafed enemy small shipping, supply dumps and buildings on Kimba Bay and our night reconnaissance units destroyed two barges in Rein Bay. In Vitiaz Strait our naval patrol craft strafed buildings on Rooke and Ritter Islands and destroyed two troop-laden barges off Blucher Point.

New Guinea: Hansa Bay: One of our medium reconnaissance units at night attacked and destroyed a 1,200-ton enemy cargo vessel.

Finschhafen: Our heavy, medium and attack planes struck at enemy installations and bivouac areas at Hildebach, Finsch Harbor and Tami Islands with sixteen tons of bombs and numerous strafing passes.

Hopoi: Two enemy aircraft, bombed after dark without effect.

Kalapit: Our fighters strafed the enemy village bivouacs, destroying numerous huts. Solomons: (South Pacific Forces): Bougainville: Buin: Our medium bombers executed three surprise night raids on Kahili and Balale airdromes, starting fires. Two planes are missing. During the day our escorted torpedo and dive bombers attacked Balale gun positions, revetments, supply and bivouac areas, scoring many hits and causing fires. Sixty enemy fighters intercepted. We shot down fourteen, losing four fighters and two bombers. Two of the pilots are safe.

Vella Lavella: Our air patrol shot down an enemy fighter.

21 September

Northwestern Sector: Ambona: Our heavy bombers, in a pre-dawn attack on the town and seaplane base, dropped twenty-six tons of bombs, causing numerous large fires and explosions.

Buru Island: Namlea: Our heavy units at night bombed the airdrome and workshops, scoring direct hits and starting fires visible for thirty miles.

Tenimber Islands: Selaru: Our medium units bombed and strafed the airdrome area, causing fires visible for thirty miles.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Cape St. George: Our medium reconnaissance units bombed and strafed a 1,500 ton enemy freighter and a barge.

New Britain: Kimbe Bay: Our long-range fighters extensively strafed the airdrome, scoring hits on supply dumps, anti-aircraft positions and surface craft on the beach. Accurate anti-aircraft fire was encountered and one of our planes was shot down.

Arawe: Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed building installations, scoring direct hits.

Cape Gloucester: Our escorted heavy bombers attacked the airdrome dispersal points, supply and bivouac areas with ninety-four tons of explosives, starting many large and small fires. Five enemy bombers and one fighter were caught in the concentrated bombing. Two anti-aircraft positions were destroyed and another silenced. A huge pall of smoke over the target was visible for seventy miles. There was no interception and all planes returned.

New Guinea: Finschhafen: Our medium units swept the coast at minimum altitude, bombing and strafing Kairi, Kamloa and Sankama villages and surface craft near Sio. Other medium bombers and attack bombers raided Finschhafen town and airdrome and Hildebach Mission area. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped in these attacks. Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed and strafed Sio village.

Port Moresby: Two enemy bombers feebly raided in the vicinity during the night, causing neither damage nor casualties.

Solomons: (South Pacific Forces): Kolombangara: Our medium, torpedo and dive bombers bombed and strafed enemy gun positions at Bamber Harbor and Parapatu Point, causing large explosions and fires.

New Georgia: Twelve enemy aircraft raided the Munda area and Barakoma on Vella Lavella several times during the night, causing minor damage and no casualties.

GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ., NORTH AFRICA

15 September

Naval: 1. In spite of fierce enemy resistance and air interference, troops with their supplies and equipment continue to be disembarked on the beaches in the Salerno area by the Royal and United States Navies, working under Vice Adm. Henry K. Hewitt, USN.

The bombardment of enemy positions by strong forces of cruisers and destroyers continues. In one day one United States cruiser fired 355 rounds on enemy tanks and machine-gun nests.

2. Allied naval forces continue to assist Army movements into the Taranto area and the advance of the Eighth Army on the coast of Calabria.

3. The Island of Capri was occupied by an Allied force during the afternoon of 12 Sept. The defense of the island remained with the Italian naval and military authorities, who are cooperating with ours.

Army: Bitter fighting continues in the Fifth Army Sector between Salerno and Agropoli. Determined counter-attacks have been carried out by both sides. In some places our troops have been forced to yield ground, but new positions are being consolidated and reinforcements continue to arrive rapidly.

The support provided by our naval units and our air forces was excellent.

To the south the Eighth Army continues to make progress and our troops have reached Belvedere on the west coast road.

In the Taranto sector operations are proceeding according to plan.

Air: During the night of 13-14 Sept. and through yesterday heavy, medium and light bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters of the Northwest African Air Forces in their most intensive and concentrated operations to date attacked roads and railways, enemy positions, transport and troop concentrations at numerous points around the Salerno area. Night bombers continued the attack after darkness.

Six enemy aircraft were destroyed during the period. None of our aircraft is missing.

16 September

Land: In the Taranto area nothing to report. Eighth Army troops have reached Seneca and are pushing north. On the Fifth Army front our troops have strengthened their hold on the beaches. Reinforcements continue to arrive. Naval and air support is playing a great part in assisting the consolidation.

Naval: Unloading on the beaches in the Salerno area continues satisfactorily. Destroyers working inshore are bombarding enemy positions and troop concentrations. Yesterday, 15 Sept., targets in the Salerno area also were bombarded by battleships. It is reported that twenty-eight further small units of the Italian Navy arrived at Palermo on 13-14 Sept.

Air: The attack on the enemy around the Salerno area was continued by the Northwest African Air Force during the night of 14-15 Sept. and throughout yesterday. Heavy medium and light bombers, fighter bombers and fighters attacked roads, enemy transport, troop concentrations and positions, mainly in the Ebboli area. Fighters maintained patrols over the area and destroyed five enemy aircraft. Last night roads in the Torre Annunziata (Pompeii area) were attacked by our night bombers. From these operations and from patrols and reconnaissance four of our aircraft are missing.

17 September

Land: On the Fifth Army front at the end of a week of bitter fighting our beachhead has been firmly established. Enemy efforts to reduce the bridgehead have weakened considerably and our forces have resumed the initiative. Three enemy counter-attacks were repulsed yesterday. Prisoners were taken and salients made by previous attacks were reduced. Naval and air support for our ground forces continues to be excellent.

Albanella has been reoccupied. Patrols of the Eighth Army, pushing forward from the Sapri area, are as far north as Valledella Lucania, while on the coast Eighth Army patrols have made contact with troops from the Taranto area.

Air: During the night of 15-16 Sept., medium and light bombers of the Northwest African Air Forces attacked road junctions and enemy transports in the Auletta and Potenza areas.

Yesterday heavy and medium bombers attacked roads, railway bridges and other points around the Naples and Salerno areas. They again encountered no enemy aircraft.

Medium and light bombers, fighter bombers and fighters continued to attack troop concentrations and transport in the battle zone, destroying a number of vehicles.

Fighter planes maintained constant patrols over the Salerno area.

Last night the enemy airfield at Cisterna Littoria was attacked by light bombers.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed during this period and two of our aircraft are missing.

18 September

In the Taranto area there is nothing fresh to report.

On the Eighth Army front our troops are continuing their advance and have made contact with the Fifth Army.

In the Fifth Army sector our forces have been active and hold the initiative. Reinforcements continue to arrive. Roccasele has been occupied.

An Air Communique: During the night of 16-17 Sept. medium and light bombers of the Northwest African Air Forces attacked roads at Caserta and Benevento, and enemy transport and ammunition dumps in the battle area.

Yesterday heavy and medium bombers attacked enemy air fields at Ciampino and Pratrica di Mare, south of Rome, destroying many aircraft on the ground. Once again no enemy aircraft were encountered.

These recent heavy bombing attacks, including the extreme concentration on 14 Sept. at a critical period of the role in the Salerno area, have been virtually unopposed by the enemy. His available strength has been concentrated in intermittent small-scale efforts against shipping.

Medium and light bombers and fighter-bombers attacked enemy movements on roads.

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

around the battle area, while fighters maintained patrol over beaches.

Our fighters and fighter-bombers are now operating from air fields on the Italian mainland.

Last night enemy air fields at Cerveteri and Furbara were attacked by night bombers, while medium and light bombers attacked enemy transport around the battle area.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed off Salerno during the night of 16-17 Sept. Three of our aircraft are missing.

A Naval Communique: While Allied naval forces in the Salerno area continued to land troops with their supplies and equipment, warships of the British and United States Navies were actively supporting the Fifth Army with their gunfire. Battleships were again in action on 16 Sept.

Allied forces occupied the islands of Procida and Ponza on 15 Sept.

A Special Naval Communique: The island of Ischia off the Gulf of Naples surrendered to Allied Naval forces 16 Sept. A garrison is being installed there.

19 September

In the Taranto area there is nothing to report.

The Eighth Army continues to advance at a rapid rate.

The Fifth Army continues to push forward. Altavilla and Battipaglia are now in our hands. Reinforcements are being brought in according to plan.

A Later Communique: The Germans have almost completed evacuation of Sardinia. They are evacuating their forces to Corsica after being attacked by two Italian divisions.

A Naval Communique: An increasing number of troops, supplies and vehicles are being unloaded on the beaches in the Salerno area.

During the assaults of 17 Sept. good results were obtained in the supporting bombardment carried out by the warships of the Allied navies.

An Air Communique: Yesterday the Northwest African Air Force attacked enemy airfields in strength.

Unescorted heavy and medium bombers attacked Viterbo, Pratica di Mare and Ciampino.

Long-range fighters made a low-level attack on the landing ground at Foggia. Enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground and many more were damaged.

Of three enemy aircraft encountered over Ciampino one was destroyed.

Heavy bombers also attacked roads in the Salerno area. Fighter-bombers and fighters attacked and destroyed a number of enemy vehicles in the battle area, while fighters maintained patrols over the beaches. No enemy aircraft were encountered.

Elsewhere enemy activity was on a small scale.

Last night the airfield at Viterbo was at-

tacked by light bombers.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed in the neighborhood of the Salerno area on the night of 14 Sept.

Nine of our aircraft are missing from these operations and from patrol reconnaissance.

20 September

The Fifth Army continues to extend its beachhead against decreasing enemy resistance. Reinforcements continue to arrive.

The Eighth Army continues its advance to the north.

In the Taranto sector, we made slight advances and have taken Gioia.

An Air Communique: During the night of 18-19 Sept. light bombers attacked roads and railways leading to the Salerno battle area.

Yesterday, fighter-bombers attacked enemy transport, roads and bridges in the Contursi and Castelnuovo areas. A large number of vehicles were destroyed, and many more were damaged. A bridge was hit. Fighters flew patrols over the battle area, where there was slight enemy air activity during the night and yesterday.

Last night, approaches to the road bridge at Benevento were attacked by our night bombers.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed during the period. Three of our aircraft are missing. Two long-range fighters which were missing from an attack on the Foggia landing grounds on 18 Sept. have returned to base.

21 September

The Eighth Army continues to advance in the face of light opposition.

In the Salerno-Agropoli sector the Fifth Army has made more progress. Eboli has been captured.

An Air Communique: During the night of 19-20 Sept. light bombers of the Northwest African Air Force attacked road junctions and railways in the battle area and between Rome and Naples.

Yesterday unescorted medium and heavy bombers attacked road junctions and railways at Torre Annunziata, Sorbo, Castelnuovo and Formia, encountering no enemy aircraft. Medium bombers also attacked road junctions at Avellino and at Calabritto, near Castelnuovo. Fighter-bombers attacked enemy transport near Potenza and set many vehicles afire. They also broke up enemy troop concentrations northwest of Salerno.

Fighters maintained patrols over the battle area, where activity was on a small scale.

Last night communications targets at Benevento were attacked by night bombers.

None of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

LT. GEN. DEVER'S HQ., LONDON

16 September

A Joint Communique: US Eighth AF Flying Fortresses attacked the Hispano-Suiza and Caudron-Renault aircraft plants and Cam Ball-Bearing Works at dusk Wednesday. The targets, all in the Paris area, were bombed with good results.

Fortresses also attacked the airfield at Romilly and Liberators attacked airfields in northern France. P-47 Thunderbolts, RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters escorted and supported the heavy bombers, which destroyed sixteen enemy fighters.

Escorted and supported by RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters, US Marauders attacked the airfield at Merville and RAF Mitchells the airfield at Bryas-Sud. From these operations six heavy bombers and three fighters were missing.

18 September

A Joint Communique: US Eighth AF Marauders (B-26s) attacked an enemy airfield at Beauvais-Tille, and Mitchells of the Royal Dutch Naval Air Service bombed marshalling yards at Rouen.

RAF, Dominion and Allied Spitfires escorted and covered the medium bombers and engaged in supporting sweeps. Spitfires destroyed one enemy fighter.

From these operations one of our fighters is missing, but the pilot is safe.

19 September

A Joint Communique: USAF Marauders bombed the north airfield at Lille, France, and RAF Typhoon bombers bombed airfields at Merville in northern France, and Woensdrecht, Holland, today.

Later, RAF Mitchells attacked industrial targets near Bothun.

RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters provided escort and cover for these operations and carried out offensive sweeps. There were a number of combats with enemy fighters, two of which were destroyed by the Marauders and four by our fighters. Three of our fighters are missing.

21 September

A Joint Communique: Eighth USAF Marauders attacked airfields at Beauvais-Tille and RAF Mitchells bombed coke ovens and by-product plants at Lens, northern France, this morning.

RAF, Dominion and Allied Spitfires escorted and covered the bombers and carried out offensive sweeps. The Marauders destroyed one enemy fighter and the Spitfires two.

One Marauder and two Mitchells are missing, but the crew of one Mitchell is safe.

MAJ. GEN. ROYCE'S HQ., CAIRO

15 September

Liberators of the Ninth USAF bombed the railway marshalling yards at Pescara. The target was well covered by bomb bursts, direct hits being scored on an engine shed in the center of the yard. Fires and explosions were caused and some bombs burst near the railway bridge over the Pescara River. No opposition was encountered.

RAF Liberators and Halifaxes bombed the road junction at Potenza, between Taranto and Naples, during the night of 13-14 of Sept. and bursts were observed on the target.

From these and other operations none of our aircraft is missing.

18 September

Liberators of the Ninth USAF bombed the marshalling yard and road and rail junction at Pescara in eastern Italy during daylight yesterday. Hits were scored and a large oil fire was started. Bridges over the River Pescara were hit and road and rail junctions were put out of order.

RAF Liberators and Halifaxes again attacked communications at Potenza in southern Italy during the night of 16-17 Sept.

Beaufighters attacked with bombs and cannon an enemy convoy in the Aegean Sea in daylight yesterday. One vessel was left sinking.

In daylight yesterday Spitfires destroyed a JU-52 in the eastern Mediterranean.

From all of these operations none of our aircraft is missing.

19 September

Liberators of the Ninth USAF bombed the railway yard at Pescara in eastern Italy Saturday. Many bursts were observed and an engine shed damaged in previous raids was again hit, fires being started.

RAF Liberators and Halifaxes attacked Foggia, in eastern Italy, during Friday night and damaged warehouses in the railway yard. Maritza airdrome on Rhodes, was attacked Saturday night by RAF Wellingtons, starting a fire among the airdrome buildings.

During the operations in the Eastern Mediterranean on Saturday, RAF fighters encountered formations of German bombers and fighter aircraft, destroying five JU-88's and two Me-109's.

From these and other operations three of our aircraft are missing.

17 September

Supply dumps and a road junction at Potenza, key point in Italy midway between the Salerno battlefield and the advancing Eighth Army, were attacked during daylight Thursday by Middle East-based Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth USAF.

The supply dumps were covered by an excellent pattern of bursts. Numerous explosions and at least seven large fires were observed. Strings of bombs straddled the road junction and explosions and fires were marked by columns of heavy black smoke.

All of our aircraft returned safely.

18 September

In daylight on Friday Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth USAF attacked the railway junction and freight yards at Pescara on the east coast of Italy. A string of bombs fell in the freight yards and a large oil fire started in the center. Numerous other fires and explosions were seen and large clouds of black smoke rose from the target area.

Direct hits were scored on a railway bridge which was believed destroyed. The railway junction and adjacent buildings were completely destroyed.

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NINTH USAF HQ., CAIRO

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21 September

RAF fighter aircraft have landed on the Island of Kos, one of the Dodecanese group. The airdrome has been occupied and our aircraft are now operating from it. Italian personnel on the island are cooperating. During the past few days, several enemy air attacks have been beaten off.

Yesterday, our fighters, which included a squadron of the South African Air Force, destroyed a Heinkel III. On the previous day, a JU-88 was shot down while attempting to attack the island.

Liberators of the Ninth USAF bombed Venice and Pescara yesterday. An explosion followed by smoke rising to 5,000 feet was observed in the Venice area. Heavy clouds prevented observation of full results. At Pescara, bursts were seen on the railway yards and approaches to both the road and rail bridges. Bombs also burst among the aircraft at the airdrome.

RAF Wellingtons, during the night of 18-19 Sept., bombed targets in the Aegean Sea and on the Greek mainland.

Beaufighters attacked aircraft on the Maleme airdrome of Crete on the night of 19 Sept.

In daylight yesterday, Beaufighters attacked shipping at Scarpanto Island.

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Yesterday, our fighters, which included a squadron of the South African Air Force, destroyed a Heinkel III. On the previous day, a JU-88 was shot down while attempting to attack the island.

Liberators of the Ninth USAF bombed Venice and Pescara yesterday. An explosion followed by smoke rising to 5,000 feet was observed in the Venice area. Heavy clouds prevented observation of full results. At Pescara, bursts were seen on the railway yards and approaches to both the road and rail bridges. Bombs also burst among the aircraft at the airdrome.

RAF Wellingtons, during the night of 18-19 Sept., bombed targets in the Aegean Sea and on the Greek mainland.

Beaufighters attacked aircraft on the Maleme airdrome of Crete on the night of 19 Sept.

In daylight yesterday, Beaufighters attacked shipping at Scarpanto Island.

From these and other operations, three of our aircraft are missing.

21 September

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U. S. War Communiques (Continued from Preceding Page)

pletely covered by direct hits. No enemy fighter opposition or ground defense fire was encountered. All our aircraft returned safely.

19 September

Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth USAAF struck again at the railway marshaling yards at Pescara in eastern Italy during daylight Saturday. Over 150,000 pounds of high explosives were dropped.

The yards were blanketed with bursts and direct hits were scored on the engine sheds and buildings and on a railway engine standing in the yards, while other bombs fell in the vicinity of a railway bridge.

A number of explosions were followed by

heavy black smoke and fires.

All of our aircraft returned safely.

21 September

Pescara and Castelfranco Veneto, near Venice in eastern Italy, were targets of Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth USAAF in raids carried out during daylight Monday.

At Pescara our bombers attacked the air-drome and marshaling yards, bursts were seen near the hangars and administration buildings and among parked aircraft on the field. Direct hits were scored upon both approaches to the highway bridge.

At Castelfranco Veneto bombs were dropped upon the marshaling yards, explosions and dense clouds of smoke were seen, but clouds made detailed observation of results impossible.

A formation of German fighters approached but made no serious attempt at interception.

All of our aircraft returned safely.

LT. GEN. STILLWELL'S HQ., NEW DELHI 16 September

Chinese troops trained and equipped at Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese-American Training Center in India recently fought a skirmish with 200 Japanese in the Naga Hills country in North Burma. These Chinese, under the command of Brig. Gen. Haydon Boatner, expelled the enemy from the area and followed up by attacking the enemy rear and lines of communication. Chinese infantry and mortar units were active.

The true count of enemy casualties was not available because the Japanese removed many of their dead and wounded before retreating. Enemy casualties, however, were greater than those suffered by the Chinese, which were light. The Chinese followed up their success by destroying Japanese supply installations and bridges along lines of communications.

TENTH USAF HQ., NEW DELHI

15 September

P-40 fighters of the Tenth USAF, armed with fragmentation and light demolition bombs, on 14 Sept. attacked enemy supply bases in Hukawng valley in northern Burma. Five storage buildings were destroyed. A large fire was left burning.

Medium bombers on the same day hit railroad installations at Kanbalu in central Burma. Tracks and rolling stock were reported heavily damaged.

Heavy bombers delivered more than twelve tons of bombs on Japanese headquarters for northern Burma at Myitkyna. Many buildings were destroyed. Smoke from a fire left burning rose to 1,000 feet.

On 13 Sept. our B-25s bombed the port of Bhamo on the upper Irrawaddy River. Near hits on a large river boat were reported. Dock installations were damaged and fires left burning.

Delayed reports of operations by our B-25s on 12 September tell of effective raids on enemy installations at Pyawbwe, Thazi Junction, Budalin, Meiktila and Pakokku. Clouds prevented accurate assessment of damage at all places, but buildings were believed destroyed at Pyawbwe and tracks and rolling stock were demolished at Thazi and Budalin.

From these several operations all of our aircraft and crews returned safely.

17 September

P-40 fighters of the Tenth USAF armed with fragmentation bombs attacked an important enemy supply base in Hukawng valley in northern Burma 15-16 Sept. Ningku Ga was bombed and strafed on both days. It was estimated that at least twenty buildings were destroyed.

This village is a forward supply base for the Japanese and serves as a trans-shipment point for water-borne traffic in the area.

Troop outposts at Sharaw Ga, Ningbyen and Kanfau were heavily strafed but results were not observed.

Medium bombers were also active on both days.

Yesterday the Japanese headquarters at Maymyo were bombed. A large number of barrack buildings were destroyed and fires were left burning.

B-25s bombed railway installations at Wetwun. One locomotive was destroyed and a second enveloped in steam. Freight cars were also demolished.

Additional rolling stock was destroyed in an attack on the Pwekawk railway yards. Storage buildings south of the railway tracks were smashed.

On Wednesday a railway reversing station at Sedaw was extensively damaged by direct hits on the intricate system of switchbacks and by landslides caused by the bombs. Rolling stock and a locomotive were isolated in the northern sector.

Other B-25s attacked railway installations at Myingyan. All of the bombs were reported to have fallen on the target area but no details of the damage were available.

From these operations all of our aircraft and crews returned safely.

19 September

B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth USAF on Wednesday attacked railway installations at Naba Junction and Bongyung Gorge in Burma. Serious damage was reported to have been done to the latter target. Tracks were destroyed and hits on the west embankment caused landslides which covered large sections of the railway at the bottom of the gorge.

On Thursday B-25s bombed enemy targets east and west of Mandalay. A cloud cover prevented results from being observed in an attack on Japanese barracks at Maymyo. Railway tracks and rolling stock were destroyed and damaged in attacks on the Ywataung and Sagaing ferry terminal.

All of our aircraft and crews returned safely from these operations.

20 September

B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth USAF on 19 Sept. made a concentrated attack on Monywa, Burma, capital of the Chindwin district.

The Chindwin is the most important river in Burma for logging operations. When the monsoon ends its waters fall rapidly, limiting its use for water transport and eventually halting the floating timber.

The rail movement from the east to Monywa was stopped by the destruction of the Mu River bridge by our bombers. Impeding water transport facilities on the Chindwin by the destruction of this important river station will further cripple enemy communications.

Yesterday's attack was widespread. There was extensive destruction in the dock area. Fires were left burning along the entire east bank. Heavy damage was done in the southern and central sections of the city where buildings were demolished. Direct hits on a power station were observed. An enemy-occupied barracks was destroyed.

All aircraft and their crews returned safely.

21 September

B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth USAF made a successful attack yesterday on a railroad junction at Naba where a branch line from the river port of Katha connects with the main line running to Myitkyna. Bombing from a low altitude, enemy-controlled storage buildings, rolling stock and tracks were destroyed. After the attack, other rolling stock was strafed and many fires were left burning.

Another medium formation bombed railroad installations at Indaw, south of Naba. Supply buildings and rails were demolished.

B-24 heavy bombers on the same day delivered almost twenty tons of bombs on targets at the Sagaing ferry terminal. Clouds prevented assessment of the damage. Results were estimated as only fair.

Late reports of heavy bomber operations 19 Sept. reveal that a concentrated attack on Monywa by B-25s was followed by an equally concentrated pounding by our B-24s. On arriving at the target, the crews saw one huge fire in the dock area, caused by the previous attack, with smoke rising to 6,000 feet. One heavy formation dropped its load on railroad installations. Sixty hits were observed on warehouses, tracks and freight cars. Another formation rained light high explosives on the barracks area.

A combined fighter-medium bomber attack on Lonkin in northern Burma 19 Sept. resulted in a large fire among the warehouses. Smoke from this fire rose to 2,500 feet, making detailed observation impossible.

P-40s, armed with light demolition bombs, bombed and strafed enemy supply installations at Nanchangyang in the same area. A large fire was left burning.

From these operations, all of our aircraft and crews returned safely.

FOURTEENTH USAF HQ., CHUNGKING

15 September

P-38s of the Fourteenth USAF made a low-level attack against Japanese shipping in Hong Kong harbor 11 Sept.

Three ships of over 500 feet in length were attacked. Two of the ships were badly damaged, while the results of the attack against the third were not observed.

A destroyer off San Chow Island was dive-bombed and left burning after an explosion amidships. A near miss was scored on a 200-foot-long boat at Kiukiang.

P-40s dive-bombed and scored direct hits on a Japanese rest camp south of Kiukiang, causing extensive damage to installations. An estimate of casualties is unavailable.

One of our planes failed to return from these missions.

17 September

On 14 Sept. P-40s of the Fourteenth Air Force strafed the barracks at Shiao, mines, buildings and warehouses at Yangshu and enemy rest camp installations south of Kiukiang.

Another flight scored direct hits on an ammunition dump at Nanchang.

P-38s dive-bombed two 250-foot boats off Kiukiang, leaving one sinking and the other afire.

B-24s attacked military objectives at Haiphong, making direct hits on warehouses and a drydock containing a 250-foot boat. Near misses also bracketed a 250-foot freighter.

B-25s escorted by P-40s attempted to reach coastal targets which were obscured by bad weather.

Returning from the target area, a flight of our planes was intercepted by the enemy. In a fifteen-minute running battle B-25 gunners destroyed four Zeros and probably destroyed one other.

20 September

On 15 Sept. B-25s of the Fourteenth Air Force, escorted by P-40s, bombed Japanese military installations at Wuchang, near Hankow, scoring many hits on warehouses in the target area. One Zero was destroyed upon interception.

On the same day B-25s attacked a cement plant and adjacent installations at Haiphong with unobserved results. The enemy intercepted the attacking force upon leaving the objective area and in a running fight ten Zeros were destroyed and eighteen others probably shot down. Many other planes were believed destroyed during the action.

On 16 Sept. B-24s, escorted by P-40s, scored direct hits on an enemy concentration point south of Tayeh, sixty miles below Hankow, detonating ammunition dumps and destroying warehouses and barracks.

On 18 Sept. B-25s with escort bombed an iron foundry at Shiwelyao, close to Tayeh, scoring hits on the foundry proper, cranes, warehouses and adjacent rail installations. Three of our planes failed to return from these missions.

Mexican Independence Day

President Roosevelt sent the following message to President Manuel Avila Camacho on Mexican Independence Day, 15 Sept.

"It is with particular pleasure that I extend to Your Excellency and the Mexican people my heartiest congratulations on this anniversary of Mexican independence which finds Mexico and the United States firmly allied in a common and triumphant struggle to preserve the heritage of liberty and democracy left us by those whose deeds we celebrate on our national holidays."

General George C. Marshall, who was a visitor in the Mexican capital on that day, was a guest of President Camacho as he reviewed Mexican troops from the balcony of the National Palace. United States military experts termed the review an impressive demonstration of discipline and training.

★ NAVAL UNIFORM DIRECTORY ★

The following stores, officially designated by the Navy Department, carry blue overcoats; service blue uniforms; raincoats (with removable lining); aviation (winifor working) uniforms; for purchase by Naval Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers. The garments are in accordance with Naval specifications, and are marked with a label stating "This label identifies a garment made and sold under authority of the U. S. Navy."

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Army Casualties

The War Department announced this week the names of 399 officers and enlisted men killed in action, 1,422 wounded in action and 573 missing in action.

KILLED IN ASIATIC AREA

Officer Personnel
Capt. H. G. Foster, jr.
Enlisted Personnel
S. Sgt. Louis Kne
S. Sgt. E. K. Howland

KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA

Officer Personnel
2nd Lt. F. Dell Armi
2nd Lt. D. J. McLaughlin
2nd Lt. G. W. Jackson
2nd Lt. J. E. Greene
1st Lt. B. F. Newman
2nd Lt. G. M. Guy
Maj. R. C. Barthold
2nd Lt. J. T. Berryhill
1st Lt. A. C. Lewis
2nd Lt. R. W. Fuller
1st Lt. M. L. Hoxox
1st Lt. Q. L. Sandahl
1st Lt. J. A. Van Wie
1st Lt. R. P. Grover

Enlisted Personnel

S. Sgt. L. A. Baumgartner
S. Sgt. C. E. Cisko
T. Sgt. G. H. Smith
S. Sgt. J. C. Wendell
S. Sgt. P. Kekse
S. Sgt. J. G. Kralick
T. Sgt. T. P. Lyons
S. Sgt. B. C. McKnight, jr.
T. Sgt. J. E. Monahan
S. Sgt. R. L. Oyler
S. Sgt. J. F. Levine
S. Sgt. G. F. Haeue
T. Sgt. W. D. Thicker
T. Sgt. R. H. Randall
S. Sgt. P. C. Matthews
S. Sgt. C. E. Galla

KILLED IN MIDDLE EASTERN AREA

Enlisted Personnel
S. Sgt. Charles L. Johnson

KILLED IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA (INCLUDING SICILY)

Officer Personnel
2nd Lt. R. E. Benson
1st Lt. K. B. Klee
2nd Lt. W. V. Withers

Enlisted Personnel
Pvt. K. H. Randall
Sgt. F. Breuninger
S. Sgt. S. J. W. Hansen
Pfc. Cecil Huffman
Pvt. C. E. Pintarelli
Sgt. R. M. Huckleberry
Pvt. H. C. Mose
Pvt. A. F. Pezzimenti
Pvt. A. Pidliphchak
Pvt. F. C. Dill
Pfc. James N. Ray
Pvt. H. S. Braddy
Pfc. S. E. Bohac
Pfc. R. H. Leonard, jr.
T. Sgt. A. Hoeman
Pvt. P. R. Lindberg
S. Sgt. W. Fink
Cpl. W. J. Poole
Pvt. F. G. Beanblossom

KILLED IN PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel
2nd Lt. Benjamin B. Cocke

Enlisted Personnel

Pfc. J. B. Stewart
Pvt. S. A. Yenchick

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel
1st Lt. E. P. Burley
1st Lt. L. S. Myers
2nd Lt. E. B. McWilliams
2nd Lt. L. H. Weller
Capt. J. E. Carter
Capt. G. W. Bewick
1st Lt. P. W. Prater
Capt. P. K. Mellishamp
2nd Lt. M. E. Bartley
2nd Lt. L. K. Christian
2nd Lt. R. L. Murphy
Capt. P. Altomarianos
1st Lt. R. W. Bornbusch
Capt. O. Butler
2nd Lt. O. R. Newton
Capt. L. O. Ohlad
1st Lt. C. E. Reemer
1st Lt. R. L. Watts

Enlisted Personnel

Pvt. P. L. Price
Sgt. K. M. Snow
Cpl. L. D. Girone
S. Sgt. S. P. Suchar, jr.
T. Sgt. M. E. Acuff
Pvt. M. H. Patisaul
Pvt. W. V. Baka
S. Sgt. J. P. Barry
T. Sgt. H. E. Hampsmire
Pvt. A. C. Peters
Pfc. W. D. Thompson
Pvt. J. C. Oliver
Pvt. J. H. Parker
Pfc. G. B. Finney
Pvt. V. G. McClure
Pvt. J. B. Amato
Pfc. G. R. Flamm
Pfc. C. T. Barber
Sgt. H. J. Chancey
Pvt. P. M. Nelson
Pvt. J. J. Bozyk
Pvt. A. M. Belvins
Pvt. J. W. Britt
Pvt. E. Lyons
Pvt. P. D. Bowles
Pvt. J. E. Lingenfelter
Pvt. O. R. Myers, jr.
Pfc. L. A. La Valla
Pfc. L. H. Reasland
Pfc. C. S. Luther
Pvt. B. First Raised
Pvt. E. Chavez
Pvt. Valentin Mayra
T. Sgt. R. G. Call
Pvt. P. P. Carey
Pvt. A. Boehm
Pvt. J. W. Petersen
Pfc. A. C. Armentrout
Cpl. C. E. Blackford
C. C. Brenner
Pfc. J. P. Castor
Pfc. R. L. Larazera
Pfc. N. A. McElroy
Pvt. R. R. Wilkins
Sgt. R. B. Mulkums
Cpl. A. C. Odenhall
Pfc. J. W. Bramlett
Pvt. E. L. Bonrud
Cpl. R. L. Bradley
Pfc. Q. R. Burcham
Sgt. P. H. Carlson
Sgt. D. W. Carpenter
Pvt. R. L. Barnett
Pvt. F. Riley, jr.
Pfc. J. Tatsey, III
S. Sgt. H. H. Horder
Cpl. F. Albano
Pvt. E. S. Paterson
Pvt. K. S. Sorensen
Pvt. J. E. Park
Pvt. G. A. Abel
Cpl. E. C. Haack
S. Sgt. H. L. Kennedy
Cpl. M. J. Thomason
Pvt. R. Benner
Pvt. E. W. Pennington
Pfc. J. Quinta
Pvt. H. A. Peterson
Pfc. A. E. Hart
Pvt. C. E. Perry
Pvt. J. T. Dewitt
S. Sgt. A. S. Toothman
S. Sgt. E. D. Rogers
Pvt. B. Roark
Cpl. J. D. Bankston
Cpl. H. J. O'Brien
S. Sgt. H. A. Wansink
Pfc. E. E. Dove
Pfc. E. E. Phillips
Pvt. P. E. Lizotte
Pvt. J. Zelinsky
Pvt. C. J. Diring

Pvt. W. J. Kerrigan
Pvt. E. R. Tomaia
Pvt. S. Uretz
Pvt. H. L. Davis
Pfc. H. C. Downey
Sgt. G. S. Fradette
Sgt. C. L. Slaughter, jr.
Pvt. H. J. Simon
Pvt. D. A. Stine
Cpl. J. L. Cupka
Pvt. M. J. Marone
Pvt. L. J. Shamp
Pvt. V. L. Streit
Pvt. M. R. Allen
Pvt. E. C. Minter
Pvt. N. Myers
Pvt. L. H. Seckel
Pvt. G. W. Thomasson
Pfc. L. N. Sureau
Pfc. F. Shaw
Pvt. G. A. Jahn
Pfc. N. Lyons
Pvt. B. A. Ockene
Cpl. P. J. Orsini
Pvt. P. P. Poggioli
Pvt. R. W. Puncerelli
Pvt. F. D. Scerbo
Pfc. J. Schuster, jr.
Pvt. R. W. Bagga
Pvt. M. J. Craig
S. Sgt. E. M. Esposito
Pfc. J. G. Goon
Pvt. W. R. Hoffmeister
Pfc. M. Mednick
Cpl. C. J. Moynihan, jr.
Pfc. D. F. Murdock
T. Sgt. G. E. Nordgaard
Pvt. L. L. Podolsky
Pvt. F. P. Randolph
Pvt. R. F. Roth
Sgt. C. L. Royce
Pfc. D. A. Salvo
Pfc. G. W. Scott
Pfc. E. R. Smith
Pfc. G. A. Stahley

Officers included in the groups of wounded and missing are as follows:

WOUNDED IN ASIATIC AREA

1st Lt. F. E. Ferrell
1st Lt. J. P. Murphy
1st Lt. J. W. Perdue

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

1st Lt. L. E. McCord
1st Lt. L. Baum
Col. D. E. Ingram

WOUNDED IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA (INCLUDING SICILY)

1st Lt. R. J. McCann
2nd Lt. W. S. Kline
Capt. B. Kotin
1st Lt. A. J. Volsen
1st Lt. A. M. Krekler
Capt. W. C. McIntyre, jr.

2nd Lt. V. F. Warkala
2nd Lt. R. H. Conant
1st Lt. F. W. Finley
2nd Lt. R. S. Bishop
2nd Lt. J. G. Volk
1st Lt. H. E. Bowen, jr.

2nd Lt. H. J. Walker
2nd Lt. H. C. Bloom
1st Lt. E. L. Wilkinson

1st Lt. L. A. Price
1st Lt. J. A. MacDonald
2nd Lt. L. Rhed
1st Lt. C. E. Place
1st Lt. E. G. Lewis
2nd Lt. M. J. Jiler
2nd Lt. P. M. Cotter
1st Lt. J. R. Shanahan
Capt. E. V. B. Edmond
1st Lt. E. R. Kuehn, jr.

2nd Lt. C. N. Fagan, jr.
1st Lt. S. Yabrow
1st Lt. C. E. Dotson
2nd Lt. W. R. Hogan
Capt. A. S. Kronheim
Capt. D. J. Williams
1st Lt. T. R. Calu
2nd Lt. L. Dominic
2nd Lt. L. E. Nixon
1st Lt. R. P. Felefski

WOUNDED IN PACIFIC AREA

Capt. C. W. Bycholski
1st Lt. D. O. Noorlander

WOUNDED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

1st Lt. M. W. Francis
Capt. W. P. McCartney
2nd Lt. R. Bentschner
2nd Lt. E. C. Fulp
2nd Lt. S. W. Teeters
2nd Lt. J. C. Thomas
2nd Lt. R. Winkler
2nd Lt. E. W. Cook
1st Lt. J. E. Farber
1st Lt. W. E. Drews
2nd Lt. J. H. Haswell
Capt. C. E. Kirby
1st Lt. G. H. Roth
2nd Lt. C. F. Williams

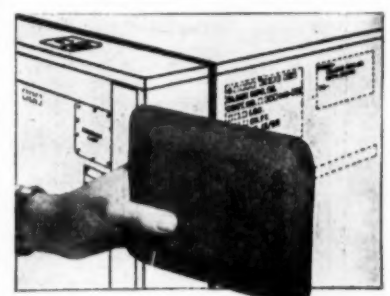
MISSING IN ASIATIC AREA

1st Lt. M. C. Lair
Maj. W. W. Ellsworth
2nd Lt. D. F. Griffiths
2nd Lt. R. E. Manning
2nd Lt. G. W. Mosell
2nd Lt. F. A. Scheneman

MISSING IN EUROPEAN AREA

2nd Lt. D. M. Curo
1st Lt. H. X. Ford
1st Lt. J. A. Hargis
2nd Lt. C. N. Smith

2nd Lt. F. E. Bloesch
2nd Lt. H. F. Egenger
2nd Lt. W. N. Irish
2nd Lt. M. J. MacDonald
2nd Lt. R. T. DeLaney
2nd Lt. F. J. Sulkowski
2nd Lt. M. E. Dulberger
1st Lt. H. H. Hartison, jr.
2nd Lt. E. D. Cook
2nd Lt. D. F. Wofford, jr.
2nd Lt. D. F. Gladhart
2nd Lt. J. T. Boyle
2nd Lt. W. R. Grant
2nd Lt. E. S. McGlynn
2nd Lt. J. M. Marks
1st Lt. R. R. Miller
2nd Lt. D. A. Downey
1st Lt. E. S. Stone
1st Lt. E. D. Wagner
1st Lt. A. E. Weileneth
FO J. C. Hudson
2nd Lt. A. M. Blossman
2nd Lt. C. H. Moore
2nd Lt. A. G. Lindsay
2nd Lt. E. P. Winslow, jr.
2nd Lt. H. M. Hammond
2nd Lt. W. F. Middleford
2nd Lt. R. Niemczyk
1st Lt. A. Sugars
1st Lt. J. R. Brickley
2nd Lt. G. M. Bryan
FO J. Z. Comfort
2nd Lt. J. R. Overman
FO G. F. Harman
1st Lt. J. J. Hilderbrand
2nd Lt. R. E. Thomas
1st Lt. A. T. Vanbommel
2nd Lt. S. J. Hawkins
1st Lt. A. G. Arcaro
2nd Lt. E. J. Yelle
1st Lt. L. C. Diabrow
2nd Lt. F. Freiberger
1st Lt. H. F. Hansen
2nd Lt. D. R. Jones
2nd Lt. D. B. MacKenzie
2nd Lt. L. J. Roman
2nd Lt. W. J. Warose
2nd Lt. E. J. Yelle
2nd Lt. L. M. Allen
2nd Lt. J. Kelly
2nd Lt. R. D. Swank
1st Lt. D. E. Woodward
2nd Lt. K. F. Gibbs
2nd Lt. T. Read
2nd Lt. D. A. Shebeck
1st Lt. C. R. Wilson
2nd Lt. B. W. Colby, jr.
2nd Lt. P. J. Lalbie
2nd Lt. H. S. Walker
2nd Lt. J. E. Zavlaho
2nd Lt. J. W. Gatewood
2nd Lt. S. A. Dahlman
Lt. Col. J. A. Morris
1st Lt. J. D. Hansen
1st Lt. F. K. Keith
(Please turn to Page 114)



Packing list covers for foreign shipments as specified by the armed forces

If you are a procurement official, or a supplier of items which you have to pack for foreign shipment you know two packing lists have to be attached to the outside of every shipping case, even if the first destination is not abroad.

Recently the Army has issued a directive to all branches of the service requiring that at least one of these lists must be covered with a 3/16" plywood or .080 weatherproof fibre cover.

Prior to the use of such covers many packing lists were torn off in transit and precious time lost forwarding to foreign depots.

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THE Chief of Staff and Mrs. George C. Marshall, just back from a flying trip to Mexico City, were among the guests at the brilliant reception given by the Chilean Ambassador and Senora de Michels for their distinguished countryman, the Foreign Minister of Chile, Senor Joaquin Fernandez, which last Saturday evening also celebrated the Independence Day of their country.

The Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral King, was also present, as was Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps. Admiral William D. Leahy was also glimpsed as were Rear Adm. and Mrs. Emory S. Land, the Surgeon General and Mrs. Thos. Parran, and also Maj. Gen. Edwin Watson and Mrs. Watson, among a throng that included the Vice President and Mrs. Wallace and practically all the Diplomatic Corps now in town.

The Under Secretary of War, Judge Robert P. Patterson, back from a trip "down under" has been joined by Mrs. Patterson and their youngest children, who spent the summer at Cold Spring, their farm on the Hudson, and their hospitable old-fashioned home in Georgetown is being put in order for the winter.

Miss Yolande de Mauduit, daughter of Mrs. Griffin de Mauduit, who announced her engagement last week to Maj. James Laughton Collins, Jr., was guest of honor at a luncheon given at Pierre's Monday by Mrs. Walter Tuckerman and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Hugh Williams, wife of Lt. Col. Williams, USMC.

Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, was host at an informal stag dinner party at the Barracks Monday evening in compliment to a group of foreign officers who have been attending the training school at Quantico.

Mrs. E. L. Seaborn, widow of Lt. Comdr. E. L. Seaborn, USNR, and infant son are making their home with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Sexton Borg, at quarters 16 South, Fort Omaha, Nebr.

Mrs. C. M. Mendenhall, Jr., and daughter, have moved for the duration to 215 East 73rd street, New York City.

Mrs. Jerauld Wright has returned to Washington from Southampton, L. I., where she spent the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Thompson. Captain Wright, who has been on overseas duty for a year and a half, is expected back in this country shortly.

(Continued on Next Page)

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. WALTER F. CRANDALL
who before her recent marriage to Lt. Crandall, AAF, was Miss Mary Dorcas Griffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bruce Griffin of New Haven, Conn.

Weddings and Engagements

IN the historic chapel of Cornelius the Centurion at Governor's Island, a daughter and son of the Regular Army were wed Tuesday evening, 14 Sept.

The candlelight service at eight o'clock was conducted by Ch. Webster, Col. Bowyer Brockenbrough Browne, of the General Staff, father of the bride, Alida Bowyer Browne, gave her hand in marriage, while Col. Samuel Victor Constant, General Staff, and father of the bridegroom, was best man for his son, 2nd Lt. Samuel Victor Constant, Jr., CE, AUS.

The bridal gown was of ivory satin with short train with veil of heirloom lace combined with French tulle. The bride carried a cascade bouquet of white orchids and bouvardia. She was attended by Miss Mary Pauline Bonner, a classmate at Packer Collegiate Institute.

Miss Florence Price Gref, niece of Col. and Mrs. Constant, played the nuptial music, and the ushers formed the traditional arch of sabers as the couple left the altar and again as they departed from the chapel, the couple being escorted in army fashion. The ushers were Captains Earle K. Anthony and Walter Carpenter, USA; Lts. William Grieve and Arthur Peters, USA, with Lt. William C. Gref, USN, cousin of the bridegroom.

Distinguished guests present were Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas A. Terry, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph A. Baer, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Troup Miller, Col. and Mrs. Ralph T. Ward and Col. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal.

Out of town guests included, Col. and Mrs. William Corrington, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peters, Col. and Mrs. Bartley M. Harloe, and Capt. and Mrs. Horace Brown, 3rd.

The bride's paternal ancestor, General John Bowyer, of England, was for many years a member of the first House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, Va., and was one of the founders of the original Washington College and Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington.

Lieutenant Constant was a member of the class of '43, Norwich University, Vt. He is stationed at Camp Hale, Colo.

The couple will make their home at Glenwood Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ralph DeRitter, of East Rochester, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary

Jane, to Lt. (jg) Eric Ischinger, Jr., USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Ischinger, of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss DeRitter attended St. Lawrence University in Canton, New York, and is a member of Delta Delta Delta national sorority.

Lieutenant Ischinger is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1943.

The Surgeon General of the Army, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, and Mrs. Kirk, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jane Elizabeth, to Lt. (jg) Marvin Rea Kimbrell, Jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Kimbrell, of Charlotte, N. C.

General and Mrs. Kirk broke the news to a group of friends whom they entertained at an informal supper party Tuesday evening at their quarters at the Army Medical Center. The occasion also celebrated the twenty-sixth wedding anniversary of General and Mrs. Kirk, and her birthday as well.

Miss Kirk attended the University of Maryland and Michigan State College. She is an active member of the Daughters of the U. S. Army, and her fiancé attended Duke University and Clemson College, receiving from the latter his degree in electrical engineering in '41. He is on duty with the Navy Department in Washington.

White flowers and greenery formed a setting for the wedding of Miss Mary Dorcas Griffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bruce Griffin, of New Haven, Conn., to Lt. Walter F. Crandall, AAF, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Mentz Crandall, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., Saturday, 21 Aug., in the Marquand Chapel of the Yale Divinity School. Officiating at the ceremony was the Rev. Darryl Williams, of Prospect.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a white taffeta dress trimmed with pearls, a matching corset and tulle veil and carried a muff of gardenias and her great-great grandmother's wedding handkerchief of rosepoint lace.

Mrs. Lawrence Perkins was matron of honor and led a group of bridesmaids.

Lt. Robert D. Chase was best man and ushers were Capt. Lawrence Perkins, Lt. Edmund Acumpaugh 4, USNR; Lt. James J. Moylan, USA; Ens. Herbert Fett, Mr. Carleton L. Hoadley and Mr. Benjamin Hewitt.

A reception followed at the New Haven Lawn Club.

Lieutenant Crandall is stationed at Boca Raton Field, Fla.

The bride is a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene on her maternal grandfather's side and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island.

Lieutenant Crandall attended DeVaux Military Academy and was graduated in 1941 from Williams College. Prior to enlisting in the Army, he was a graduate student at the University of Buffalo. He received his commission from the AAF TTC at Yale University.

The marriage of Miss Isabel F. Bishop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Bishop, of Floral Park, L. I., and Washington, D. C., and 1st Lt. Frederick Clayton Spann, son of Colonel and Mrs. George F. Spann, QMC, of South Orange, N. J., took place in the Chapel at West Point, N. Y., on Thursday noon, 16 Sept. The ceremony was performed by Ch. J. B. Wathour, a cousin of the bridegroom's mother, and was followed by a wedding breakfast for immediate members of the families at the Thayer Hotel, West Point.

The bride was given in marriage by Colonel Spann. Mrs. Donald Raucher, of New York City, sister of the bride, was matron of honor. Capt. William Halliday, of West Point, was best man.

Lieutenant Spann was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy last January and was commissioned in the Field Artillery. He is stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. His father is commanding officer of the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot.

Col. and Mrs. William Donaldson Fleming, MC, USA, announce the marriage of their daughter, Sally, to Capt. Samuel Adams Steere, Jr., AAF, USA, on Saturday, 11 Sept., at St. John's Episcopal Church, Boulder, Colo.

Captain Steere is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Steere, of Akron, Ohio. In the absence of Colonel Fleming, who is overseas, Mrs. Fleming gave her daughter in marriage. Betsy Fleming was her sister's maid of honor, and Richard Steere acted as best man for his brother.

Captain and Mrs. Steere will be at home in Tampa, Fla., after a brief honeymoon.

In a beautiful ceremony at Silver Chapel, Ft. McClellan, Ala., 10 Sept., the wedding of Miss Eva Beatrice Gallman and Maj. Lewis Lee Copley, USA, was solemnized. Ch. Royal Tucker officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by Col. Frank E. Linnell. Her maid of honor and only attendant was Miss Marie Ragsdale, of Albertville, Ala. The best man was Capt. George Clayton, USA.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wood Gallman, of Albertville, Ala. The bride attended Snead College. She has been a telephone operator at Fort McClellan for the past year.

Major Copley is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Copley, of Rougemont, N. C. He was commissioned in the United States Army in 1939 from North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering and has been stationed with Headquarters of the I.R.T.C. at Fort McClellan for the past year.

Immediately following the ceremony the couple left for a short trip through Georgia and North Carolina.

Col. Lee S. Dillon, CE, USA, and Mrs. Dillon announce the marriage of their daughter, Josephine Byrd, to Mr. Richard S. Parker, at Newport News, Va., on 11 Sept.

The wedding took place in the First Presbyterian Church and was attended by only members of the immediate families.

Mrs. Parker attended Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va., and graduated in June from the University of Alabama. At the university she was a member of Delta Zeta Sorority, Matrix Journalism society, Girls' Spirit Committee and Triangle, honorary service organizations. Since June she has been a member of the Editorial staff of the Huntsville (Ala.) Times.

Mr. Parker is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Parker, Bar Harbor, Me. He attended the University of Alabama and was a member of Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity. He entered service in June and is assigned to Ft. Eustis, Va., for basic training, preparatory to officer training.

Col. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dougherty, Cav., USA, of 4510 University Blvd., Dallas, Texas, announce the marriage of their daughter, Alice Elizabeth, to Lt. John Fulmore Edmundson, AC, USA, on Tuesday, 7 Sept. at Saint Matthew's (Continued on Next Page)

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NORFOLK, VA.

23 September 1943

The Officers of the Planning Section of the Norfolk Navy Yard were hosts on Friday at a party given in the Officers' Mess in the Yard, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Scott Baker who will leave in the near future to make their home in Charleston, S. C.

Comdr. and Mrs. Harry E. Sutelan entertained at an at home Sunday evening from 7 to 11 o'clock at their home on East 41st St. Col. Harvey L. Miller and Mrs. Miller were hosts on Tuesday afternoon at their quarters in the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard in honor of their daughter, Lucille Miller Bernard, and her fiancé Lt. Joseph Copp, jr., whose engagement was recently announced.

A number of delightful parties were given last week in honor of Miss Anna Bahlmann Roper, whose marriage to Ens. Carl John Bruechert, USNR, was an outstanding social event of the week in Navy circles and Norfolk society.

Parties were given for this popular couple by Ens. and Mrs. George C. Roper, jr., by Mrs. Hamilton Plack and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Leonard R. Graves; by Mrs. George Alan Willis and Miss Elizabeth Wilcox, and by Mrs. Frederick W. Curd.

The wedding, which was attended by a large contingent of Navy and out-of-town guests, took place Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Old St. Paul's Church, followed by a large and brilliant reception in the Parish House.

Another popular and pretty Norfolk prospective Army bride was also guest of honor at several interesting and attractive parties before her marriage on Saturday to Lt. Lamar Sharp, Wilkinson, USA, which took place at the home of the bride, Miss Charlotte Virginia Ackiss, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The pre-nuptial parties were given by Mr. and Mrs. James E. Hendry and Arthur M. White; Miss Florine Spencer and Miss Jean Foote, and by Dr. and Mrs. William Perry Moore, jr., who were hosts at a cocktail party at their home on Armistead Bridge Road in honor of Miss Ackiss and her fiancé, Lieutenant Wilkinson.

Miss Margaret Estelle Duval, whose marriage to Lt. (jg) John Woolfolk Winston, jr., USNR, will be an interesting event of this week-end, was a guest of honor on Saturday, when Mrs. H. W. Cole entertained at a beautifully appointed luncheon given in the Ames and Brownley tea room.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

20 September, 1943

Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, who spent the last two months at York Harbor, Me., have returned to their home on Prince George St.

Mrs. Hoogewerff, wife of Capt. Helster Hoogewerff, USN, recently returned after spending three weeks at her home in Castine, Me.

Mrs. Hurt, wife of Comdr. David Hurt, USN, has returned from New London, Conn., where she christened the new destroyer, USS Perch, named for the "Perch," which was lost and had been commanded by Comdr. Hurt.

Mrs. Meigs, wife of Maj. M. C. Meigs, USA, arrived recently from Clarksburg, Tenn., to visit her mother, Mrs. J. B. Griggs, jr.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John L. Chew, and their daughter, Jacqueline, are staying with Lt. Comdr. Chew's mother, Mrs. J. L. Chew, until their quarters are ready. Lt. Comdr. Chew will be on duty at the Naval Academy.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Keats, who have been visiting Mrs. Keats' brother, Lt. Robert James, left last week for the west coast.

Miss Marjorie Morse, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Morse, of Newport, R. I., has been visiting Miss Mary Ball, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. T. F. Ball, before leaving for the Philadelphia Museum of Industrial Art, where she will be a student this year.

Captain Edward Ewen, USN, and Mrs. Ewen and their daughter, Peggy, left last week after spending the summer in Annapolis.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Episcopal Cathedral, Dallas. Lieutenant and Mrs. Edmundson will be at home at Las Vegas Army Air Field, Las Vegas, Nev.

The wedding of Miss Caroline Richhart of Washington, D. C., to Lt. Julius Mayers, of New York City, is announced. The couple will make their home at 819 Sanson Avenue, Alabama City, Ala. Lieutenant Mayers is now stationed at Camp Shert, Ala., in the Chemical Warfare Service.

All Souls' Memorial Church was the scene Saturday, 18 Sept., of the wedding of Miss Jean MacLean Barnes, daughter of Col. Elmer Ellsworth Barnes, CE, USA, and Mrs. Barnes, of Washington, D. C., to Lt. Elmer Gordon Baldwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lynn Baldwin, of Portland, Ore. The Rev. H. H. D. Sterrett officiated at the 8:30 ceremony.

In the absence of Colonel Barnes, who is overseas, the bride was escorted and given in marriage by her brother, Lt. John Winthrop Barnes, CE, USA. Her

gown was of heavy ivory satin made with a deep off-the-shoulder yoke of sheer net outlined in seed pearls; the sleeves were long and fitted and the skirt fell into a sweeping train. A wide panel of heirloom Spanish lace ran the entire length of her long veil, which was held by a coronet of the same lace. She carried an arrangement of ivory-colored roses, Stephanotis and maiden hair ferns.

Mrs. John Winthrop Barnes, the bride's sister-in-law, was matron of honor. The bride's other attendants were Mrs. Hugh McCormack Hayden, cousin of the bride and the wife of Lt. (jg) Hayden, USN; Mrs. Wesley Fuller, wife of Lt. Fuller, CE; and Miss Patricia Disinger, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Disinger.

Lt. Dale Baldwin, TC, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers, all brother officers in the same engineer battalion as the bridegroom and the bride's brother, were Lts. Carl Pedersen, Morris Coates, Wesley Fuller and Fred Nabors.

Following the reception at the Kennedy-Warren, the young couple left on a short wedding trip.

The former Miss Barnes attended St. Helen's Hall, Portland, Ore., and Wellesley College. Lieutenant Baldwin was graduated from the University of Idaho in 1939 and is commissioned in the Corps of Engineers.

Col. Walter Bryte, AAF, and Miss Jean Wurtz Edwards were married Tuesday, 14 Sept. at 930 Fifth Avenue, New York, in a ceremony culminating a courtship which began when the couple were introduced a year ago by Mr. John Paul Stack, manager of the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York.

The bride is a popular member of Gotham's Mayfair and has worked on Navy League functions during the last year. Colonel Bryte, of Sacramento, Calif., attended the University of California and was graduated from West Point in 1925.

The nuptials were performed by an Army chaplain, and following the marriage, there was a small informal reception, after which the couple left immediately for Orlando, Fla., where Colonel Bryte is stationed.

Miss Gladys Mae Kendall, daughter of Ch. John T. Kendall, USA-Ret., and Mr. Roger Townsend Wilson were married 15 Sept. in the Memorial Chapel at Walter Reed General Hospital. The bride's father performed the ceremony.

The bridegroom is the son of Capt. C. F. Wilson, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Wilson, of Fredonia, N. Y.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Cadet Charles Davis, jr., a star scholar at West Point, where he is a first classman, was a recent visitor with his parents, Warrant Officer and Mrs. Charles Davis, USMC, at their quarters in the Marine Barracks. Mr. Davis is adjutant to Col. John Potts, USMC, commandant of the barracks.

Mrs. Margaret C. Speidel and son, William C., wife and son of Col. William H. Speidel, are now living at 4 Elm street, Concord, Mass.

Col. Lavina Willard, National Director of the American Women's Hospitals Reserve Corps, is to make an official visit to Washington, where a branch of this organization has just been successfully established at 1605 Connecticut avenue, under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy Lee Ward, at whose home, 2400 Massachusetts avenue, Colonel Willard will be a guest, arriving 2 October.

Service Casualties

The Office of War Information released this week a summary of casualties from the outbreak of the war to 17 Sept., as follows:

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard
Dead	9,809	8,002	2,021	182
Wounded	23,026	2,632	2,526	22
Missing	32,905	9,116	690	158
Prisoners	23,970	2,226	1,925	1
Total	75,714	21,966	7,132	363

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

FRIENDS of the following officers' wives will appreciate your help in furnishing their addresses. Please send any addresses you may have to The Locators, Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Mrs. Odie S. Meuting (Aletha) (Capt., AGD); Mrs. Eugene Milburn (Col., DC); Mrs. Robert Miller (Lt., AC); Mrs. William C. Morrow (Maj., Inf.); Mrs. C. B. Murray (Ruby) (Lt. Col., FA); Mrs. John T. Murtha (Peggy) (Lt. Col., AC); Mrs. Guy L. Pace (Margaret) (Capt., QMC); Mrs. Charles Paddock (Mary) (1st wife of Col., AC); Mrs. Milton M. Potter (Louise) (Col., FA); Mrs. George W. Price (Col., Inf.); Mrs. James F. Roark (Margaret Lee) (Capt., FA); Mrs. William J. Roberts (Virginia) (Lt., AC); Mrs. Ed. Rogner (Kay) (Lt. Col., AC); Mrs. John R. Sands (Phyl) (Lt., AC); Mrs. G. H. Steed, jr. (Mildred) (Lt., AC); Mrs. Romulus Stephens (Emma) (Capt., AC); Mrs. W. S. Stone (Dolores) (Maj., Inf.); Mrs. John A. Thomas (Capt., CK); Mrs. James V. Thompson (Sue) (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Felix A. Todd, jr. (Bess) (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. Keith R. Tow (Ruby) (Capt., Inf.); Mrs. Thomas J. H. Trapnell (Alys) (Lt. Col., Cav.); Mrs. William E. Trostad (Martha Bowler) (Lt.); Mrs. M. V. Turner (Col., MC); Mrs. James F. Van Pelt, jr. (Susan) (Capt., AC).

Hildegard Bathurst, organizer and long-time director of the Locators, is back for a visit. Aside from the inspiration always offered by Hildegard's presence it has been encouraging and stimulating to hear the reports of comments on the Locators picked up by her in her stay in Colorado. It seems necessary to explain again that Hildegard is no longer located here and that mail should be addressed to the Locators, not to her personally, when Locator work is involved.

Ruth Sinclair is the new chairman of the Locators and is carrying on ably with the assistance of the Board of Directors, of which Marion Boyer is secretary.

New Books

"Gun Care and Repair," by Charles Edward Chapel, first lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, retired. A manual of gunsmithing. Published by Coward-McCann, Inc.

"Machine Warfare," by Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, British Army (Ret.). Men and machines—Tanks, Guns—in today's Warfare. Published by the Infantry Journal.

"War Planes of All Nations," by William Winter, editor of Air Trails. 116 photographs and 104 diagrams. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell Co.

"Judo" by T. Shozo Kuwashima and Ashbel R. Welch. 41 lessons in the modern science of Jiu-Jitsu. Published by Prentice-Hall.

"How the Army Fights," by Lowell Limpus, Capt. ORC, USA. Technique and equipment of the U. S. Army. Published by D. Appleton-Century Co.

"Legal Effects of Military Service under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, etc.," by Ganson J. Baldwin assisted by John Kirkland Clark, jr., members of the New York bar. Third edition revised up to date. Printed by Yale University Press.

"As Soldiers See It," by Ft. Custer Army Illustrators. Soldier artists express through their arts the Army as they view it. Published by the American Artists Group.

"The Morale of the American Revolutionary Army," by Allen Bowman. Published by American Council on Public Affairs.

"Airborne Invasion," by John Hetherington. The story of the Battle of Crete. Published by Duell, Sloan and Pearce.

"The Sun Trail," by Merritt Parlee Allen, with decorations by Lee Townsend. A tale of courage and adventure in the west. Published by Longmans, Green and Co., Inc.

Air Rescue Service

The air rescue service, based on Guadalcanal and commanded by Maj. Michael Sampas, USMC, who organized the unit, returned 337 person to United States bases from 1 April to 15 July, the Navy Department announced this week.

Of this total, 100 were pilots and crew members who had made crash or parachute landings. The remainder were mostly evacuees.

President's Message

The importance which President Roosevelt places upon postwar plans for service personnel was further emphasized when, in his message to Congress 17 Sept., he again stressed the subject, saying:

"We should move for the greater economic protection of our returning men and women in the armed forces—and for greater educational opportunities for them."

In an earlier radio address the President dwelt at length on the need for legislation authorizing payments, care, and education for discharged veterans. Later, he discussed the subject at press conferences.

In his address last Friday the President reviewed the entire war situation, and made it known that at the Quebec conference specific and precise plans were laid "to bring to bear further blows of equal or greater importance against Germany and Japan—with definite times and places for other landings on the continent of Europe and elsewhere."

He revealed that the total casualties in the Sicilian campaign was 31,158, of which 7,445 were Americans. Further discussing casualties the President said:

"In the remarkable raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania we lost 52 of our heavy bombers; and more than 500 of our finest men are missing. This may seem like a disastrously high loss, unless you figure it against the damage done to the enemy's war power. I am certain that the German or the Japanese high commands would cheerfully sacrifice tens of thousands of men to do the same amount of damage to us, if they could. Those gallant and brilliant young Americans who raided Ploesti won a smashing victory which, I believe, will contribute materially to the shortening of the war and thus save countless lives."

"We shall continue to make such raids all over the territory of Germany and the satellite countries. With Italy in our hands, the distances we have to travel will be far less and the risks proportionately reduced."

The Searchlight

Navy — Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

COMPLETE identification of those who request addresses from Searchlight, either as officers wives or friends of wives whose addresses are needed, is necessary in order to assure the Searchlight staff that such requests are not from commercial sources. The wanted list this week includes:

Mrs. M. H. Austin, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '35; Mrs. Chas. R. Brown, wife of Capt. USN, '21; Mrs. Ferguson Bryan, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN-Ret., '20; Mrs. Francis L. Bussey, wife of Comdr. USN, '26; Mrs. Robert S. Camera, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '33B; Mrs. Chas. J. Cater, wife of Comdr. USN, '22; Mrs. Elwin F. Cutts, wife of Capt. USN; Mrs. John C. Daniels, wife of Comdr. USN, '24; Mrs. Geo. Fleming Davis, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN; Mrs. John B. Dingwell, wife of Capt. USN; Mrs. Carl Doerflinger, wife of Lt. USN, '37; Mrs. Hayne Ellis, wife of R. Adm. USN; Mrs. John H. Fahy, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '32; Mrs. Prestus F. Forster, wife of Capt. USN, '18; Mrs. L. K. Greenmeyer, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '29; Mrs. Vernon Hayes, wife of Lt. USN, '38; Mrs. Rosa Hooper, mother of Lt. Comdr. Seldon G. USN, '27; Mrs. James Hughes, wife of Lt. SC, USNR; Mrs. John P. Kilroy, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '35; Mrs. Wm. L. Miller, wife of Lt. (jg) USNR; Mrs. Chas. Morgan, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '33; Mrs. F. W. Muir, wife of Lt. (SC) USN, '38; Mrs. J. C. McGoughran, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '33; Mrs. Wm. Norvell, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '31; Mrs. Richard Pratt, wife of Comdr. USN, '23; Mrs. Gordon B. Ranler, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '26; Mrs. M. C. Roberts, wife of Comdr. USN (SC); Mrs. Thos. W. Rodgers, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '31; Mrs. Gordon Rowe, wife of Capt. USN, '18; Mrs. Theodore D. Ruddock, wife of R. Adm. USN; Mrs. R. Satterlee, wife of Comdr. USN (MC); Mrs. Robert H. Solier, wife of Lt. USNR; Mrs. A. L. Smith, wife of Lt. MC, USN; Mrs. Wm. E. Walsh, wife of Comdr. USN (MC); Mrs. Stanley Michael Zimny, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '37.

Custody of Offenders

An amendment to paragraph 5b, AR 600-355, governing delivery of members of the military service charged with civil, federal or state offenses, makes it clear that in time of war military authorities have the paramount claim to the custody of such individuals, but "that claim will not necessarily be asserted when the ends of justice indicate a different course."

The paragraph describes the procedure to be followed in delivering a member of the armed forces to civilian authorities or in requesting a service man held by civilian authorities.

Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 111)

2nd Lt. E. J. O'Loughlin
2nd Lt. M. G. Minnich
2nd Lt. L. L. Relehard
2nd Lt. R. P. Allison
2nd Lt. L. V. Jones
2nd Lt. J. W. Rogers
1st Lt. W. A. Baker
2nd Lt. W. D. Luce

MISSING IN MIDDLE EASTERN AREA
2nd Lt. W. M. Sorenson
2nd Lt. J. F. Minoguo
1st Lt. E. P. Anderson
1st Lt. M. H. Schwelz
1st Lt. E. C. Smith
1st Lt. E. M. Shannon
1st Lt. C. A. Whitlock
2nd Lt. R. A. Ricks

MISSING IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA (INCLUDING SICILY)
2nd Lt. W. K. Alley
1st Lt. G. J. Benson
FO K. L. Hollinshead
FO E. R. Jackson
1st Lt. R. J. Lesperance
2nd Lt. R. J. MacGregor
1st Lt. S. Cohen
Maj. G. Curtis, Jr.
Capt. W. S. Nelson, Jr.
1st Lt. J. D. Sprinkle
2nd Lt. R. B. Smith
2nd Lt. A. F. Hazlet
2nd Lt. J. H. Wilson
FO J. A. Loffredo
FO L. D. Mobley
2nd Lt. C. Courrage
1st Lt. J. G. Murchison, Jr.
Capt. R. Churchill
1st Lt. R. M. Keith
Capt. T. V. Rockwell
2nd Lt. A. R. Fromm
2nd Lt. G. C. Meier
2nd Lt. T. A. Mitchell, Jr.
1st Lt. A. Angiolini

MISSING IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
FO D. M. Yancey
1st Lt. L. S. Myers
2nd Lt. E. W. Walton

1st Lt. H. H. Thompson
2nd Lt. S. A. Robinson
F. O. W. J. Desilets, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. B. Eddy
2nd Lt. J. M. Casale
2nd Lt. R. E. Feehan
1st Lt. R. C. Honrick
2nd Lt. V. B. Kane, Jr.
1st Lt. E. C. Krisher

1st Lt. D. H. Wyckoff
2nd Lt. M. L. Kinney
2nd Lt. E. C. Jankowski
2nd Lt. K. A. O'Brien
2nd Lt. J. V. George, Jr.
1st Lt. L. G. Jones
2nd Lt. J. W. Hill
1st Lt. E. B. Widener
2nd Lt. B. Lazarus
2nd Lt. C. G. Oseamp

Names in the News

The famous "tie" command of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., appears to have removed all distinctions between the Services in the South Pacific. The black tie of the Navy and the khaki tie of the Army formed the dividing line between officers' messes. The black rolled handkerchief of the Navy distinguished the sailor from the merchant seaman yet each was bent on the same job—extermination of the Jap. Admiral Halsey stated: "The time wasted each morning in knotting a cravat and the time used in untying that tie at night amounts up to millions of hours that can be utilized in killing Japs. Take off those ties for the duration."

General Douglas MacArthur, in a special field headquarters statement after the capture of Lae was first announced, said: "The Lae victory, accomplished in the face of superior forces available to the enemy, represents a serious blow to him. With God's help we are making our way back."

Brig. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, a West Point Graduate, and Col. William Tudor Gardiner, a former Governor of Maine, wearing American Army uniforms, minus caps, made a daring visit to Rome under the eyes of the Germans only a few hours before the Salerno invasion and returned safely after passing twenty hours in most important military discussions with Premier Marshal Pietro Ba-

doglio and Italian military commanders. Maj. Gen. J. G. Ord, chairman of the joint United States-Brazil Defense Commission, is in charge of the party of General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, during a thirty-day tour of this country's military installations.

Brig. Gen. Haydon Boatner led a group of American-trained Chinese troops in a recent skirmish with 200 Japanese in the Naga Hills country in North Burma, expelling the enemy and destroying supply installations and bridges.

Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding general of the Eighth USAF, was official host recently to Sir Samuel George Joseph, Lord Mayor of London. A parade of a group of combined American and British air force personnel was held, and then General Eaker entertained his guests at tea in the Officers' Club Auditorium.

Lt. R. R. Bales led one of the first patrols of the Fifth Army to meet with the British Eighth Army somewhere between Paestrum and Sapri, Italy. The event was toasted in Italian wine.

2nd Lt. Henrietta Richardson, ANC, wife of Capt. Jack Richardson who served on Bataan and is now a prisoner of the Japanese, is the first flight nurse to return to the United States from a combat zone. Lieutenant Richardson, who rolled up 132 hours of combat evacuation flying, shuttling from Maison Blanche into Tunisia to Telleria and Youks-Leban, and back to Algiers, Oran and Casablanca, said that the "morale factor is an important part of the flight nurses' job."

Sisters Enda, Celine and Bridget, nuns of the Order of the Marianite Sisters of the Holy Cross, who left New York Monday for San Antonio, Tex., to serve as nurses in the military hospital at Camp Normoyle, are believed to be the first nuns to serve in a United States military hospital in this war. Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, military vicar for the armed forces of the United States, and Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio granted special permission.

OBITUARIES

Funeral services for Col. Charles A. Welcker, 51, who died 13 Sept. at an Army hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., were held at 9:30 a. m., 20 Sept., in Fort Myer Chapel. Burial followed in Arlington National Cemetery.

Born in Baltimore, Colonel Welcker was reared in Washington. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Welcker. After graduation from Western High School he attended Georgetown University and was a reporter on *The Washington Post* in 1916-17, before joining the Army. After receiving his commission as a second lieutenant, he trained troops at a number of camps in this country during the World War. At the time of his death, he was plans and training officer at Camp Wolters, Tex., under Maj. Gen. Bruce Magruder.

In 1921, Colonel Welcker was stationed in the Philippines and during the following three years he was sent on military missions to China and Japan. Returning to the United States in 1924, he was commander of a company for two years at Governors Island, N. Y. After attending the Infantry School in 1927 at Fort Benning, Ga., he returned to Governors Island for a year's service.

From 1930 to 1935, he was an ROTC officer at the University of California. After serving for the next three years in Hawaii, he was stationed at several camps in the United States before going to Camp Wolters in 1940. Surviving is his mother of Mineral Springs, Tex., and his wife, Mrs. Marie B. Welcker.

A Requiem Mass will be held today, 25 Sept. at 10 A. M., in St. Margaret Mary's Catholic Church, Oakland, Calif., for Lt. Comdr. Thomas Olin Oberrender, Jr., who has been declared killed in action, 13 Nov. 1942.

Commander Oberrender had been in a missing status since the sinking of his ship, the USS Juneau, in the South Pacific. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the Class of 1927, and held the Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal 1929, Yangtze Service Medal 1930, Expert Pistol Medal, American Defense Service Medal, Fleet Clasp, and Dec. 1941, American Area Campaign Medal, African Area Campaign Medal, Asiatic Campaign Medal, Pacific Area Campaign Medal and was awarded the Purple Heart.

Commander Oberrender, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Olin Oberrender of Du Bois, Pa., grandson of the late Thomas Olin Oberrender who fought in the Battle of Gettysburg, and brother of Maj. Graaf R. Oberrender, USA, was married to Muriel Colthurst 13 July 1932. Mrs. Oberrender, daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. John E. Colthurst of Oakland, Calif., is the sister of Attorney Wallace B. Colthurst, Lt. Sterling E. Colthurst, USA, and Harry Colthurst, who is in the Navy. After 1 Oct., her address will be Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. Louise Virginia Dargue, widow of Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, USA, died 20 Sept. 1943 in a hospital at Waverley, Mass. A native of Boonton, N. J., Mrs. Dargue made her home in Washington until her husband's death in 1941 in an airplane crash. Surviving are a son, Lt. Donald S. Dargue, USAAF, a sister and

(Please turn to Page 116)

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Born

AKERS—Born in Miami, Fla., 16 Sept. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Anthony Akers, USNR, a daughter, Andrea. Lt. Akers, who has been decorated for bravery, was among the motor torpedo boat heroes of Bataan featured in "They Were Expendable" by William White.

BENEKE—Born at St. Francis Hospital, Miami Beach, Fla., 13 Sept. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles K. Beneke, AAC, a son, John Peter H. Lt. and Mrs. Beneke are living at 4011 N. Meridian Ave., Miami Beach.

BOYCE—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond, Va., 12 Sept. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. W. Craig Boyce, Jr., CAC, a son, Willard Craig Boyce, III. Mrs. Boyce is the former 2nd Lt. Walborg Magnusson, ANC. Maj. Boyce is stationed at Hq. Antiaircraft Command, Richmond 10, Va.

BRANDENBURG—Born at the Mountain View Hospital, San Luis Obispo, Calif., 11 Sept. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Edwin W. Brandenburg, a daughter, Sharon Lee Brandenburg.

CHIMENTO—Born at Good Samaritan Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 Sept. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Joseph S. Chimento, a son, Lt. Chimento is an Air Forces pilot on overseas duty.

DUNN—Born at Lutheran Hospital, Moline, Ill., 11 Sept. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Carroll H. Dunn, CE, USA, a son, Carroll Hilton Dunn, Jr.

ELDER—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Atterbury, Ind., 12 Sept. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas V. Elder, SC, a daughter, Patricia Dianne.

FARNSWORTH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Sept. 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Dean B. Farnsworth, SC, a daughter.

GAUVREAU—Born in San Pedro Hospital, San Pedro, Calif., 6 Sept. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. David G. Gauvreau, CAC, of Fort MacArthur, Calif., a daughter, Ann Elizabeth Gauvreau, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. C. C. Russell, CAC, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Victor Gauvreau of Detroit, Mich.

GLISSMEYER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Sept. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Robert H. Glissmeyer, AC, a daughter.

GOMBARICK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 Sept. 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Charles S. Gombarrick, MD, a daughter.

HARDISON—Born at Brook General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 12 Sept. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Felix M. Hardison, AC, a daughter, Suzanne Hardison, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. R. C. Graham, GSC.

HAYES—Born at Newport, R. I., 17 Sept. 1943, to CSK and Mrs. James Y. Hayes, USN, a son.

HERRICK—Born at the South Highlands Infirmary, Birmingham, Ala., 13 Sept. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Roger Murray Herrick, AC, a daughter, Mary Emogene Herrick.

HOUTGATING—Born at Ketchikan, Alaska, 12 Sept. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward H. Houtgating, USCG, a son, Edward Barton, grandson of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Barton, USCG.

KRAFT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Sept. 1943, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. John W. Kraft, OCS (SC), Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

MASON—Born at the Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., 7 Sept. 1943, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Jack A. Mason, a daughter, Alicia Maureen.

MCCOLLON—Born at Brunswick, Me., 12 Sept. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward C. McCollon, Jr., USN, a son, David Brian.

MESHERY—Born at Washington, D. C., 21 Sept. 1943, to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank J. Meschery, a son, Joseph Wall Meschery. General Meschery is on overseas duty.

ORNDORFF—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 Sept. 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Marvin Lee Orndorff, Inf., AP Hill Mil. Res., Va., a son.

RUST—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 Sept. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Clayton A. Rust, CE, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., a daughter.

SCHUNIOR—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 Sept. 1943, to Lt. and Col. and Mrs. Schunior, AGD, a son.

SENEFF—Born at the Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 18 Sept. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. George Philip Seneff, Jr., FA, USA, a daughter, Elizabeth Victoria. Mrs. Seneff is the former Elizabeth Victoria Gatchell, daughter of Col. O. J. Gatchell, Professor of Mechanics at the United States Military Academy, and Mrs. Gatchell. Maj. Seneff is now on duty with an Armored Division at Camp Chaffee, Ark.

SINCLAIR—Born at D. & R. G. W. Hospital, Saluda, Colo., 3 Sept. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. H. Sinclair, a daughter, Kathleen Ellen.

SNYDER—Born at St. Anthony's Hospital, St. Petersburg, Fla., 5 Sept. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Walter D. Snyder, Jr., 3430 Gulf Boulevard, Gulf Breeze, a daughter, Sandra Joan. Mrs. Snyder is the former Helena Lohman, of San Jose, Calif., and Major Snyder is the son of Comdr. and Mrs. Walter D. Snyder, USN.

STAFFORD—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 4 Sept. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Velt Stafford, QMC, a daughter, Rosemary.

TAYLOR—Born at St. Edward's Mercy Hospital, Ft. Smith, Ark., 12 Sept. 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Horace N. Taylor, a daughter, Barbara Ann Taylor.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

TWARDUS—Born at Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., 26 Aug. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Theodore N. Twardus, Med. Adm. C., a daughter, Janet Theodora. Lieutenant Twardus is stationed at Lawson General Hospital.

VOLBERG—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 Sept. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Frank M. Volberg, Ord. Dept., a son.

WELCH—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1 Sept. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Raymond V. Welch, USN, a son, Raymond Vincent Jr., grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Leigh C. Fairbank, USA, ret.

WHITE—Born at West Point Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 11 Sept. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. E. J. White, Jr., AC, a daughter.

WHITEMORE—Born in Washington, D. C., 12 Sept. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Willard B. Whitemore, USA, a son, Bruce Willard.

WILLIS—Born at Atascadero, Calif., 4 Sept. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. J. T. Willis, Inf., a daughter.

WILSON—Born at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 3 Sept. 1943, to Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Wilson, a son, Thomas P. Wilson, Jr.

WITTE—Born at Boise, Idaho, 5 Sept. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Albert O. Witte, a son, Kenneth Robert Witte.

Married

ADAMS-ORRISCOLL—Married in Beverly Vista Community Church, Hollywood, Calif., 18 Sept. 1943, Martha Orriscoll, film actress, to Lt. Comdr. Richard Donald Adams, USNR.

ANTELL-HANNAN—Married in the Third Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Margaret Janet Hannan, to Lt. Robert Henrik Antell, USA, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Henrik Antell, USA. Col. Antell is on overseas duty.

BALDWIN-BARNES—Married in All Souls Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Jean MacLean Barnes, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Elmer Ellsworth Barnes, CE, USA, sister of Lt. John Win Baldwin, brother of Lt. Dale Baldwin, TC. Col. Barnes is on overseas duty.

BARNET-SOBEI—Married in New York, 19 Sept. 1943, Miss Annette Sobel, to Lt. Herbert L. Barnett, AUS.

BEAL-MCCORMICK—Married in the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal), New York, 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Sally L. McCormick, to Maj. Walter Henry Beal, Jr., USA.

BEATY-CORSEADEN—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Riverdale, N. Y., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Helen Wolcott Corseaden, to Lt. Richard Norton Beaty, AAF.

BETZ-ROCHLITZ—Married in Arnold, Md., 2 Sept. 1943, Miss Ethel Rochlitz, to Lt. Ebon E. Betz, USNR, member of the department of mathematics, USNA.

BLANK-NILSEN—Married in the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, 16 Sept. 1943, Miss Anne Catherine Nilsen, to T. Sgt. Howard Edward Blank, USA, New York Port of Embarkation.

BOBBITT-HUGY—Married in All Souls Episcopal Church, Miami Beach, Fla., 11 Sept. 1943, Miss Ursula Hugy, to Ensign Loren M. Bobbitt, USNR.

BOHN-STULTZ—Married in Sioux City, Iowa, 14 Sept. 1943, Miss Bettie Mae Stultz, to Lt. Nelson Ranson Bohn, AAF.

BRAINARD-VOORHEES—Married in the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, 14 Sept. 1943, Miss Mildred Alice Voorhees, to Lt. Ira Fitch Brainard, USNR.

BREEDEN-LoCASIO—Married in Our Lady of Victory Chapel, NOR, Norfolk, Va., 14 Sept. 1943, Miss Catherine LoCASIO, to Lt. Herbert Pitts Breeden USMC.

BRUCHERT-ROPER—Married in Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Anna Bahmann Roper, to Ensign Carl John Bruchert, USNR.

CABILL-MUELLER—Married in Freeman Field Post Chapel, Seymour, Ind., 12 Sept. 1943, Lt. Catherine Melvina Cabill, ANC, to Sgt. Clifford A. Mueller, stationed at U. S. Marines Naval Aviation Technical Training Center, Chicago.

CARTER-FORD—Married in Old Shrewsbury Protestant Episcopal Church, near Kennedyville, Md., 11 Sept. 1943, Miss Margaret Ellen Bishop Ford, to Lt. William Page Carter, Jr., USA.

CHURCH-WILLIAMS—Married in the Congregational Church, Wallingford, Conn., 20 Sept. 1943, Miss Sylvia Williams, to T. Sgt. Thomas Trowbridge Church, AAF.

COMAN-GETTING—Married in Brisbane, Australia, 18 Sept. 1943, Mrs. Hazel Getting, widow of Capt. Frank E. Getting, commander of the Australian cruiser Canberra, to Commodore Robert G. Coman, USN, commander of the Service Force, Seventh Fleet, Southwest Pacific Force.

COOK-MAYFIELD—Married in the Chapman Park Oratorio, Los Angeles, Calif., 23 Aug. 1942, Miss Jewell Mayfield, to Lt. Edwin Jarecke Cook, AC.

COOKE-ALLISON—Married in the chapel of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., 15 Sept. 1943, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Allison, to S. Sgt. Lionel W. Cooke.

CRANS-BECKWITH—Married in Washington, D. C., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Doris Louise Beckwith, to Ensign Robert Russell Crans, USNR.

DAVIS-MAGEE—Married in the Episcopal Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale,

N. Y., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Katharine Magee, to Ensign Waldo F. Davis, Jr., USNR.

de CASTRO-SMITH—Married in the sanctuary of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, New York, 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Virginia Patridge Smith, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Frank J. Smith, USA, to Mr. Alfredo de Castro, Jr.

DENNEY-HENRY—Married in the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, Bethesda, Md., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Mary Ellen Henry, to Lt. Howard Martin Denney, USMCR.

DICKE-JENNINGS—Married in the chapel of the United Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn., 11 Sept. 1943, Miss Muriel Edna Jennings, to Lt. Paul Allen Dicke, AUS.

DOING-MULLANEY—Married in Washington, D. C., 13 Sept. 1943, Miss Kathleen Camille Mullane, to Lt. William Perry Doing, Camp Claiborne, La.

EBBAUGH-EBY—Married in Sts. Philip and James' Church, Baltimore, Md., 8 Sept. 1943, Miss Mary Phyllis Eby, to Lt. William Cover Ebaugh, USA.

EDMONDS-HOLLOMON—Married in State Street Methodist Church, Trenton, N. J., Miss Geneva Eugenia Hollomon, to Lt. Maurice L. Edmonds, AUS, Fort Dix, N. J.

EDMUNDSON-DOUGHERTY—Married in St. Matthew's Episcopal Cathedral, Dallas, Tex., 7 Sept. 1943, Miss Alice Elizabeth Dougherty, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dougherty, Cav., USA, to Lt. John Fulmore Edmundson, AC, USA, Las Vegas AAF, Nev.

ELWOOD-FRIEDLIN—Married in Epworth Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., 16 Sept. 1943, Miss Rosalie June Friedlin, to Lt. Philip Elwood, USA.

EMORY-TRIGG—Married in St. Stephen's Church, Richmond, Va., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Emma Gray Trigg, to Lt. William Hemsley Emory, Jr., FA.

FAIRCHILD-BREKENRIDGE—Married in the Union Congregational Church, Upper Montclair, N. J., 20 Sept. 1943, Miss Jean Brekenridge, to Ensign Edmund Wade Fairchild, 3d, Naval Air Arm.

FISHER-BALL—Married in Miami Beach Baptist Church, Miami Beach, Fla., 11 Sept. 1943, 2nd Lt. Louise Ball, ANC, to Capt. Joseph J. Fisher, chemical warfare officer, in Miami Beach.

GABLER-HAGESTEIN—Married in Royal Oak, Mich., 27 July 1943, Miss Carolyn Mae Hagestein, to Lt. Wallace Frederick Gabler, Jr., AAF.

GRAVELY-RIPLEY—Married in St. George's Episcopal Church, Maplewood, N. J., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Mary Jeanne Ripley, to Lt. Herbert Carlyle Gravelly, Jr., USN.

GRAY-STAYTON—Married in the chapel at Fort Myer, Va., 3 Sept. 1943, Miss Ann Stayton, to Capt. John F. Gray, AAF, Great Bend, Kans.

GREGORY-SCOTT—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., 17 Sept. 1943, Miss Mary Scott, to Lt. David Gregory, USNR.

HART-ROBINSON—To be married this afternoon, 25 Sept. 1943, in the Presbyterian Church, Pleasantville, N. Y., Miss Louise Robinson, to Ensign Harry David Hart, USNR.

HEATWOLE-COMPTON—Married in the chapel of the Episcopal Church, Fortress Monroe, Va., 4 Sept. 1943, Miss Barbara Emily Compton, to Lt. Gordon M. Heatwole.

HOEY-DALY—Married in St. Patrick's Church, Southold, L. I., N. Y., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Kathryn M. Daly, to Lt. (jg) Joseph P. Hoey, USNR.

JACKSON-RHODES—Married in Mount Vernon Church, Boston, Mass., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Mary Hall Rhodes, to Maj. Melvin Leslie Jackson, AAF.

JACOBS-MARQUESE—Married in New Haven, Conn., 19 Sept. 1943, Miss Lucille Marquese, to Ensign Earle E. Jacobs, Jr., USMCR.

KEFAUVER-DANLY—Married in South Bend, Ind., Miss Dorothy Jean Danly, to Ensign Clarence Eugene Kefauver, Jr., USNR.

KELLY-CLERKIN—Married in St. John of God Roman Catholic Church, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y., 19 Sept. 1943, Miss Rita Elizabeth Clerk, to Lt. John J. Kelly, Jr., CE, USA, Fort Belvoir, Va., son of Lt. John J. Kelly, Sr.

KING-WOOSNAM—Married in the Church of St. Simon Zelotes, Lenox Gardens, London, Eng., 11 Sept. 1943, Miss Denise Woosnam, an officer in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, to Lt. Edward V. King, USNR.

KRUKIN-TRIPLETT—Married recently at Virginia Beach, Va., Miss Velma Triplett, to Lt. (jg) Sidney Krukin, USNR.

LAUGHLIN-REICHMUTH—Married in Christ Church, Washington, D. C., 15 Sept. 1943, Miss Rosemary Reichmuth, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ferdinand L. Reichmuth, USN, to Lt. (jg) Herbert L. Laughlin, USN.

LEVY-JACOB—Married in the Army Chapel, Alliance, Neb., 16 Sept. 1943, Miss Betty Joyce Jacob, to Lt. Bernard Lewis Levy, DC, USA.

LIEDERMAN-KAPLAN—Married in Oakland, Calif., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Adele Kaplan, to Ensign Donald E. Liederman, USNR.

LITTLEFIELD-HEAPHY—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Camden, S. C., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Carlene Dana Heaphy, to AC David Blair Littlefield, AAF.

MARTIN-CARTER—Married in St. John's Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Md., 30 Aug. 1943, Miss Elsie Irene Carter, to Lt. Robert Manger Martin, USA.

MATTHEWS-NOUSS—Married in St. Mary's Church, Govans, Md., 14 Sept. 1943, Miss Celeste Dorothy Nouse, to Lt. Moore Matthews, Fort Jackson, S. C.

MAYO-TRAUB—Married in the Wyoming Presbyterian Church, Millburn, N. J., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Elizabeth de Chant Traub, to Lt. Richard Henry Mayo, AUS.

McKINLEY-KULL—Married in Sacred Heart Church, Newark, N. J., 20 Sept. 1943, Miss Genevieve P. Kull, to Lt. Robert A. McKinley, USMCR.

McNEAL-WITHERS—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Suffolk, Va., 16 Sept. 1943, Miss Dorris Emmie Withers, to Lt. (jg) Horace Phillips McNeal, USN.

MELTON-SHANKS—Married in St. Patrick's Church, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Mary Ann Shanks, to Lt. Andrew J. Melton, Jr., USMC.

MENGEL-McNEVEN—Married in the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, Washington Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington, D. C., 17 Sept. 1943, Ensign Mary Olivia McNeven, USNR, to Ensign Arnold Stifel Mengel, USNR.

NASH-SWEET—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 16 Sept. 1943, Miss Helen Sweet, to Lt. John P. Nash, JAGD.

NICKERSON-STEINER—Married in the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, 19 Sept. 1943, Miss Marie-Louise Steiner, to Mr. Eugene Hoffman Nickerson, son of Maj. Hoffman Nickerson, AUS.

PARKER-DILLON—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Newport News, Va., 11 Sept. 1943, Miss Josephine Byrd Dillon, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lee S. Dillon, CE, USA, to Mr. Richard S. Parker.

PASQUALE-BRIGGS—Married in Washington, D. C., 12 Sept. 1943, Miss Duncan Briggs, to Lt. George Pasquale, ATC.

PAXTON-RICKETSON—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Harriet Alice Ricketson, to Ensign Robert Thomas Paxton, USNR.

PAYNE-PRICE—Married in the post chapel, Columbus Air Field, Miss., 25 Aug. 1943, Miss Martha Elizabeth Price, to Lt. James Frank Payne, USAAF.

POTTER-VRABEK—Married in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Elizabeth Barbara Vrabek, to CPO Arthur E. Potter, Jr., USCG.

QUARTERMAN-CARLSON—Married recently in Central Methodist Church, Austin, Tex., Miss Norma Carlson, to Lt. Palmer L. Quarterman, Brookley Field, Ala.

REDFIELD-SPENCER—Married in the First Baptist Church, Worcester, Mass., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss June Caroline Spencer, to Lt. Judd Hamilton Redfield, USNR.

SABLOSKY-FRIEDLAND—Married in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Sept. 1943, Miss Rosalyn June Friedland, to Capt. Mark Jay Sablosky, AUS.

SEELEY-JOHNSON—Married in St. Paul's Cathedral, Fond du Lac, Wisc., 18 June 1943, Miss Alverda Johnson, to 1st Lt. Charles E. Seeley.

SERR-DOLL—Married in the Post Chapel, George Field, Ill., 4 Sept. 1943, Miss Charlotte Doll, to Lt. Robert J. Serr.

SIEBER-WHITEHEAD—Married in the Selden Chapel of Christ and St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, Va., 15 Sept. 1943, Miss Helen Marian Whitehead, to Lt. (jg) Joseph Huber Sieber, USNR.

SIMPSON-ANDERSON—Married in Rock Hill, S. C., 8 Sept. 1943, Miss Adelaide Stoll Anderson, to Lt. George Herbert Simpson, USA.

SMITH-FRENCH—Married in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York, 17 Sept. 1943, Mrs. Susan Moultrie French, to 2nd Lt. Elliott W. Smith, ATC.

SNYDER-LEIBOWITZ—Married in Pikesville, Md., 24 Aug. 1943, Miss Phoebe Judith Leibowitz, to Lt. (jg) William L. Snyder, USNR.

SPANN-BISHOP—Married in the Chapel at West Point, N. Y., 16 Sept. 1943, Miss Isabel F. Bishop, to 1st Lt. Frederick Clayton Spann, son of Col. and Mrs. George F. Spann of South Orange, N. J.

STANSBURY-KREITER—Married at Houston, Tex., 21 Aug. 1943, Miss Mildred Kreiter, to Lt. James Edward Stansbury, Jr., CA.

TANGUY-McDANIEL—Married in Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., 4 Sept. 1943, Miss Irene Jane McDaniel, to Lt. Charles Reed Tanguy, USA, Fort Jackson, S. C.

THOMPSON-HANSON—Married in National Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., 21 Sept. 1943, Miss Eleanor Martha Hanson, to Lt. Arthur Lee Thompson, 3d, AUS.

TORREY-DRURY—Married in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 15 Sept. 1943, Miss Joan Drury, to Lt. Royall M. Torrey, USNR.

CHRY-DEUTSCH—Married in New York, 19 Sept. 1943, Miss Elmer Deutsch, to Lt. Edmund Chry, Jr., MC, AUS.

VALLDEJULI-COVAS—Married in the Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 17 Sept. 1943, Miss Margda Covas, to Ensign Jerome Kearney Valldejuli, USNR.

WALKER-ARTHUR—Married in the sanctuary of St. Thomas' Church, New York, 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Harriet Morris Arthur, to Lt. (jg) Shaw Walker, USNR.

WALKER-BOBBITT—Married in the Methodist Church, Key West, Fla., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Virginia Lee Bobbitt, to Lt. Lloyd Russell Walker, USNR.

WATKINS-THAYER—Married in the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, (Continued on Next Page)

Furnish Mail Addresses

The War Department has ordered V-mail change of address forms to be printed and made available at all ports of embarkation in order that relatives and friends of all military personnel arriving at stations outside the United States will be informed of the necessary change in mail and cable address of the service individuals.

Commanding officers of troops bound overseas must draw an average of six such forms for each member of their command, including officers. Officers will prepare their own cards, but unit commanders will cause two cards to be prepared for each man, one addressed to his emergency addressee, the other to the Adjutant General. Additional forms will be sent to other persons designated by the man. While in the staging area or aboard ship, the man will be required to sign the prepared forms, which will be mailed at a suitable time by the unit commander.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

New York, 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Virginia Lloyd Thayer, to Lt. Alma Franklin Watkins, Jr., SC.

WHITE-SMITH—Married in Trinity Methodist Church, Cape Charles, Va., 11 Sept. 1943, Miss Martha Virginia Smith, to Lt. (jg) Collins Denny White, USNR.

WILKINSON-ACKISS—Married in Norfolk, Va., 18 Sept. 1943, Miss Charlotte Virginia Ackiss, to Lt. Lamar Sharp Wilkin-son, USA.

WILSON-KENDALL—Married in the Walter Reed Chapel, Washington, D. C., 15 Sept. 1943, Miss Gladys Mae Kendall, daughter of Chaplain J. T. Kendall, of Dayton, Ohio, to Mr. Roger Townsend Wilson, son of Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Wilson, USA, ret., of Fredonia, N. Y.

WILSON-PERKINS—Married in Central Presbyterian Church, New York, 23 Sept. 1943, Miss Penelope Perkins, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, USA, to Ens. William Bernard Wilson, Naval Air Arm.

WILLIAMS-MAXIM—Married in Sears-rod, N. Y., 22 Sept. 1943, Miss Marjorie Jane Maxim, to Lt. Burch Williams, AAF, who has served in China, Burma and India and has been decorated with the Purple Heart, DFC and the Air Medal with oak leaf cluster.

WREN-ROBERTSON—Married in Grosse Pointe, Mich., 16 Sept. 1943, Miss Isabelle Robertson, to Lt. Edward Francis Wrenn, Fort Custer, Mich.

Died

ALDORTH—Died at Kelly Field, Tex., 18 Sept. 1943, Col. Richard T. Aldorth, AAF, who recruited the Flying Tigers for service in China. Colonel Aldorth was awarded the Legion of Merit for his services to the AAF the day before his death.

BLECKER—Died in Boston, Mass., 19 Sept. 1943, Mrs. Winifred Merrill Blecker, sister of Lt. Col. Edgerton Merrill, USA.

DARGUE—Died in a hospital in Waverley, Mass., 20 Sept. 1943, Mrs. Louise Virginia

Dargue, widow of Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, USA, mother of Lt. Donald S. Dargue, USAAF, Interment Arlington National Cemetery, Va.

DUBISKY—Died as the result of a training plane crash near Jacksonville, Fla., 18 Sept. 1943, Ens. Joseph Edward Dubisky, USNR.

FAIRS—Died in a nursing home in New York, 13 Sept. 1943, Cecil (Punch) Fairs, English court-tennis professional and former world's champion, father of Lt. Ronald Fairs, USA.

FUNSTON—Died in St. Petersburg, Fla., 15 Sept. 1943, William H. Funston, father of Maj. Wilfred H. Funston, AAF.

HAVENS—Died in McKinley Hospital, Trenton, N. J., 19 Sept. 1943, Benjamin F. Havens, father of Lt. Meredith Havens, USA.

MCCAY—Died in the United States Veterans' Hospital, Perry Point, Md., 21 Sept. 1943, former Lt. Comdr. Henry Kent McCay, a graduate of the Class of 1884, USNA.

MCCULLOUGH—Died in Wellesley, Mass., 17 Sept. 1943, John F. McCullough, brother of PO2c William J. McCullough, and Lt. Ethel L. McCullough, ANC.

McGONAGAL—Died in Daytona Beach, Fla., 15 Sept. 1943, Alfred R. McGonagal, father of Lt. Alfred R. McGonagal, USNR, Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

MOSHER—Died in Washington, D. C., 16 June 1943, Mrs. Augusta Colegate Mosher, widow of Col. Theodore Mosher, USA.

PAGE—Died at San Diego, Calif., 20 Sept. 1943, Maj. John M. Page, USA-ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Madeline S. Page, his daughter, Mrs. Thurston Carleton, and his son, John M. Page, Jr.

RINGE—Died as the result of an airplane crash, 16 Sept. 1943, Col. John H. Ringe, TC, stationed at New Orleans, La. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

SEABORN—Died as the result of a plane crash into the ocean off Cape Henry, Va., 2 Sept. 1943, Lt. Condr. E. L. Seaborn, USNR. Survived by his widow, Cynthia Barriek Seaborn, and an infant son, Brenden.

WATSON—Died in the United States Marine Hospital, Brighton, Mass., 19 Sept. 1943, Capt. John M. Watson, Port Warden of Boston and noted American yachtsman and master mariner. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Cathy L. Watson, a sister, and five sons, Lt. John M. Watson, USNR; Ens. Howard C. USNR; Pvt. George B., AAF; David T., USNR and Clinton E.

WATSON—Died in the post hospital, Fort Monmouth, N. J., 18 Sept. 1943, Lt. Col. E. Watson, director of the Camp Evans Signal Corps laboratory at Belmar, N. J. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Thompson Watson, a son, Paul, Jr., a daughter, Lois, and his mother, all of West Long Branch, New Jersey.

WATTS—Died in New York, 19 Sept. 1943, Mrs. Idoline Austell Watts, mother of Lt. Harry D. Watts, Jr., USA.

WELCKER—Died in an Army hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, recently, Col. Charles A. Welcker, plans and training officer at Camp Wolters, Tex. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Marie B. Welcker, and by his mother, who resides in Mineral Springs, Tex. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

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Obituary

(Continued from Page 114)

two brothers. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.

Maj. Gen. Dargue, who was commanding the 1st Air Force with headquarters at Mitchel Field, L. I., N. Y., was the first American general to be killed in the war. A transport plane in which he and seven other officers and men were bound for Hawaii was wrecked in southern California 8 Dec. 1941.

Brig. Gen. Julius S. Turrill, USMC-Ret., age 67, died in Shelburne, Vt., 19 Sept. 1943, after several months of failing health. Interment was in Lakeview Cemetery, Shoreham, Vt., 21 Sept.

General Turrill, who was retired from the USMC 1 July 1932 after almost 33 years of service, was born in Shelburne, Vt., graduated from the University of Vermont in 1898 and entered the Marine Corps in October, 1899. He saw service in Mexico, the Philippines, Haiti, Cuba and in the first World War. He was on the battleship Missouri when the American Fleet was sent around the world by President Theodore Roosevelt.

Among the medals awarded General Turrill, were the Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross, Philippine Campaign Medal, French Croix de Guerre with one bronze star and two palms and Mexican Service Medal.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Louise Turrill.

Mrs. Augusta Colegate Mosher, wife of the late Col. Theodore Mosher, died at "Oak Rest Sanitarium," Park Road, Washington, D. C., 16 June 1943, and was buried on the 18th, beside her husband at Arlington National Cemetery, Va. Colonel Mosher died several years ago of a severe wound received at the battle of El Canay, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War. He was then a Captain in the 22d Infantry. At one time he was Adjutant General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. His nephew Col. Theodore Mosher Chase, Coast Artillery Corps, is now a prisoner of war somewhere in Japan.

Mrs. Mosher is survived by four nieces: Mrs. James N. Peale, wife of Colonel Peale, Commanding 13th Headquarters Second Army, Special Troops, Camp Breckinridge, Ky.; Mrs. Elizabeth Laurie True, Miss Eleanor Getty, and Mrs. Karl Minnigerode, youngest brother of Col. Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode and Mr. C. Powell Minnigerode, director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.; a nephew, Mr. Robert Nelson Getty, Jr., son of the late Brig. Gen. Getty, Wilmington, N. C.; three grand nephews: Maj. James N. Peale, Jr., Camp Gordon, Ga.; Pvt. John Marshall True, OCS, Ft. Benning, Ga., son of Colonel True, ret., and Mr. Karl Minnigerode II, son of the late Capt. Minnigerode; two grand nieces: Miss Margaret Colegate Getty and Miss Lucy Anne Minnigerode, and one great grand nephew, Kenneth Scott Peale, infant son of Major Peale.

Postgraduate Course

Applications of officers of the Navy are being received until 15 Oct. 1943 for a one year post-graduate training course in applied communications convening about 28 Jan. 1944.

Those eligible are Regular officers of the classes of 1940 to 1942, inclusive, and Reserve officers who have had mathematics through differential and integral calculus equivalent to that required for a B.S. degree in mechanical, civil or electrical engineering. They must also be under 26 years of age and meet the physical requirements for general line duties, and have had at least one year of sea duty.

Named Special Assistant

Maj. Gen. Homer L. Oldfield has been named as special assistant to General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, AAF, on antiaircraft artillery matters. The War Department announced 23 Sept. General Oldfield has been commander of the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center, Camp Haan, Calif.

Calendar of Legislation

BILLS INTRODUCED

H.R. 3223. Rep. Cole, N. Y. Provides for reimbursement of officers, enlisted men and others in the naval service of the U. S., for property lost, damaged, or destroyed in such service.

H.R. 3224. Rep. Drewry, Va. To establish the grades of commissioned warrant officer and warrant officer in the United States Marine Corps. Changes titles of chief gunners and clerks and of gunners and clerks.

H.R. 3225. Rep. Maas, Minn. Authorizes settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps. Changes limit from \$500 to \$1000, without court action.

H.R. 3228. Rep. Bates, Mass. Increases from five to 15 the number of midshipmen from the District of Columbia at the U. S. Naval Academy.

H.R. 3229. Rep. Hefferman, N. Y. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of New York certain lands within the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

H.R. 3230. Rep. Vinson, Ga. Amends section 12, Naval Aviation Cadet Act, to permit payment of lump-sum to representative of an officer's estate when beneficiary has not been named.

H.R. 3234. Rep. Sasser, Md. To increase retirement annuities of civilian members of the teaching staff at the U. S. Naval Academy and its Postgraduate School.

H.R. 3235. Rep. Lyndon Johnson, Tex. Authorizes transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard under certain conditions.

H.R. 3240. Rep. Summers, Tex. Provides for reciprocal free postage for persons serving in the armed forces of countries allied with the U. S.

H.R. 3241. Rep. Summers, Tex. Permits friendly foreign forces to have their own service courts in the United States, Canal Zone, and Philippines, for trying members of friendly foreign forces guilty of offenses against the laws of the country.

H.R. 3242. Rep. May, Ky. Increasing the number of cadets from the District of Columbia at the U. S. Military Academy from 6 to 12.

H.R. 3243. Rep. May, Ky. Amends second paragraph, section 10, of Pay Readjustment Act to provide that enlisted men of the first three grades shall be entitled to the general rate of rental allowance established for the continental United States wherever the enlisted men of those grades may be stationed.

H.J. Res. 150. Rep. Cannon, Mo. Making additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 for emergency maternity and infant care for enlisted men in the armed forces. Reported by House Committee on Appropriations. Passed by House.

H.R. 3250. Rep. Maas, Minn. Amends the Pay Readjustment Act in computing the service for all pay purposes of certain personnel.

S.J. Res. 79. Sen. Gillette, Iowa. To suspend the provisions of the law relating to compulsory retirement for age of officers of the U. S. Army.

S. 1308. Sen. Gillette, Iowa. Provides that retired enlisted men on active duty, promoted on active duty, shall carry the increased rank back to the retired list.

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 426. Authorizing payment to Maj. George E. Golding, USMC, \$2,161.31, pay and allowances for period of active duty. Passed by House. To President.

H.R. 278. To authorize settlement of individual claims of naval personnel for damage to private property shipped from Pearl Harbor to San Francisco on a vessel chartered by the Navy Department, on or about 27 Dec. 1941. Passed by House.

Gifts in Duty Free

Service personnel overseas who desire to send gifts to persons in the United States are permitted by the Act of 5 Dec. 1942 to send bonafide gifts to the United States or its possessions duty free for the first \$50 of value.

Such gifts must be stamped or endorsed on the outside as follows: "May be opened for customs purposes before delivery to the addressee." Otherwise it is necessary to contact the addressee for authority to open the parcel for customs examination, thus delaying the mail.

The Navy Department has further suggested that, although it is not required by law, it would be desirable for personnel to include in their packages a signed and dated certificate to this effect:

"I hereby certify that I am a member of the armed forces of the United States on duty outside the continental limits of the United States, and that the enclosed shipment is sent by me as a gift pursuant to Public Law 76 and that its value is \$50 or less (United States currency)."

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General Marshall's Report

Complimenting the biennial report of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, President Roosevelt this week urged that it be read by all Americans. In his message to Congress the President said:

"I urge all Americans to read General Marshall's fine, soldierly record of the achievements of our Army throughout two of the most tremendous years in our history. This is a record which Americans will never forget."

Publication of the text of General Marshall's report began in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 11 Sept. and 18 Sept. and is continued herewith as follows:

Fall of Tunisia

The new year opened with the opponents in Tunisia testing each other's strength along the partially stabilized line, and matching each other's bids for air supremacy, both forces concentrating against ports and lines of communication.

In Libya, Rommel's Afrika Korps with its complement of Italians abandoned a succession of defensive positions, withdrawing finally into Tripolitania. By February his troops were established on the Mareth Line in southeastern Tunisia.

Meanwhile, General Eisenhower's troops were being re-grouped on the Tunisian front against the Axis positions. The troops were under the operational command of General Anderson, commanding the First British Army. So far as was practicable, American units were concentrated and the French units organized into a combat corps. German thrusts at weakly held French positions, however, necessitated a further intermingling of Allied units.

Throughout the African operation up to this time, General Eisenhower had retained control of the United States Army forces in the British Isles, ground and air. This arrangement had been continued in order to afford him a free hand in drawing on such resources as we had established in the United Kingdom. Plans had been made before the launching of the African enterprise to effect a separation in February, and this was actually carried out on 4 February when General Andrews, a highly specialized air officer who had been sent to the Middle East for experience in combat and in contacts with our Allies, was appointed Commander of the United States forces in the European Theater of Operations with headquarters in London. This order was paralleled by the creation of a North African Theater of Operations, under General Eisenhower.

Upon the arrival of the British Eighth Army on the Mareth Line, it came under the direction of General Eisenhower. General Sir Harold Alexander, of the British Army, was appointed his deputy and given direct command of the 18th Army Group, which consisted of the British First Army, the British Eighth Army, the United States II Corps, and the French units on the Tunisian front. North African air units were organized into the Mediterranean Air Command under Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, with Maj. Gen. (now Lt. Gen.) Carl Spaatz of the United States Army as Commander of the Northwest African Air Force. All heavy bombers, together with fighter support, were organized by General Spaatz into the Strategic Air Force under General Doolittle. Action was initiated at this time by General Spaatz to unify command of light and medium bombers and fighter support into a force known as the Tactical Air Force to lend close support to land and naval operations. Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Andrew Cunningham, became Naval Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean under General Eisenhower's direction. These Allied command arrangements led directly to the victories which soon followed (Battle of Tunisia and conquest of Sicily).

The junction of the veteran Afrika Korps with Von Arnim's command in Tunisia permitted the enemy to launch offensive strokes against the lightly held portions of the long Allied line. On 14 February, hostile armored units reinforced by artillery and infantry and supported by dive bombers struck westward from Faid and broke through the Kasserine Pass. By the afternoon of 21 February the Axis forces had advanced a three-pronged armored thrust 21 miles beyond the pass, threatening the Allied position in central Tunisia. Of this operation General Eisenhower radioed the following comments:

"Our present tactical difficulties resulted from my attempt to do possibly too much, coupled with the deterioration of resistance in the central mountainous area which began in Casablanca Conference.

In January, 1943, a 10-day conference was arranged between the President, the Prime Minister, and the Combined Chiefs of Staff, together with a number of subordinate officials. While the decisions arrived at that time cannot now be disclosed, it is permissible to state that an agreement for the operation against Sicily was reached and the logistical arrangements were immediately started. The plans for aid and other operations in northwestern Europe were reviewed and confirmed. An understanding was reached regarding increased supplies for China and a series of operations in the Pacific commencing with the capture of Attu Island at the westernmost tip of the Aleutians (successfully completed on 31 May) to be followed by simultaneous operations in the South and Southwest Pacific (now under way). The conference covered strategic plans throughout the world, a careful breakdown of ship tonnage allotments, enemy movements, naval dispositions, etc.

U. S. COAST GUARD

THE Coast Guard plans to discontinue its dog training program in the near future. The dog patrol, however, has been found a most effective measure on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, and will be continued. Dogs will be obtained from the Army, which is still training them in large numbers.

Inspectors School

Officers selected from all Coast Guard Districts except the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth, are attending an instruction course of approximately five weeks at the Third District Merchant Marine Inspectors School.

Temporary Reserve

A recently promulgated policy of the Coast Guard states that no additional civilian employees of the Coast Guard, except marine inspectors, shall be enrolled in the Temporary Reserve.

SPAR Officers

Mrs. James Munro, mother of Douglas Munro the Coast Guardsman who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously for helping to save the lives of 500 Marines trapped by Japanese gunfire at Guadalcanal, was commissioned a lieutenant (jg) in the Women's Reserve, USCGR, at New London, Conn., 17 Sept.

about 17 January. That deterioration has absorbed the bulk of the United States 1st and 34th Divisions which formations had originally been pushed forward to provide general reserves and to permit us to attack from the line which we were then holding.

"You would have been impressed if you have seen the magnificent display everywhere by the American enlisted men. I assure you that the troops that come out of this campaign are going to be battle-wise and tactically efficient."

There were considerable tank losses on both sides. The enemy was able to maintain himself in his forward position for only two days before he recoiled under a concentrated attack by our ground forces powerfully assisted by the entire Allied air force in North Africa. Even the heavy bombers were used against their retreating columns. During this withdrawal, the enemy endeavored to capitalize upon possible Allied reinforcing moves to the south, delivering heavy attacks in the Medjez-el-Bah area, but these were held or checked after small gains. These thrusts were the last offensive efforts of the enemy in Tunisia. The rains had ceased, the roads had been improved; the railroad had been vitalized with American methods and material, and more than 10 gasoline pipe lines, the two most important being from Bone to Ferriana and from Philippeville to Ouled Bamoun, had been built. These increased facilities permitted the movement into Tunisia of additional American troops. The time had come for a coordinated Allied effort which would free the African continent of Axis forces. The development of the plan is succinctly stated in the following paragraph of a radio from General Eisenhower on 11 March.

"Our own plans contemplate a rising scale of offensive operations and it will be the role of the II Corps to draw all possible strength (enemy) from the south so as to help General Montgomery's Eighth Army through the Mareth Gap. Once we have the Eighth Army through that bottleneck, this campaign is going to assume rapidly a very definite form with constant pressure and drive kept up against the enemy throughout the region."

The last phase of the Battle of Tunisia opened on the evening of 20 March when the Western Desert Air Force in rear of the British Eighth Army (including the 9th United Air Force under General Breton) launched an air offensive with continuous 24-hour bombing of the Axis positions and installations in the Mareth area, surpassing the intensity of any previous preparations since the capture of the El Alamein position. The Eighth Army attacked and secured a bridgehead through the mine-fields in the north, while the New Zealand Corps flanked the Mareth Line to the south. Coordinated pressure by the British First Army, the French, and the American II Corps under General Patton against the Axis bridgehead served to divert the enemy effort from the south. His position gradually crumbled and finally on 7 April patrols of the 1st Division, advancing southeast from Gafsa, made contact with units of the Eighth Army 20 miles inland from the coast.

Sfax was captured on 10 April by General Montgomery's forces. Rommel's columns were unable to make a stand at Sousse because of an Allied breakthrough at Fondouk, with the resulting capture of Kairouan and Pichon. He therefore fell back to a prepared and final position through Enfidaville.

Enemy Air Power Shattered

The air attacks of this period provided a classic example of strategic and tactical use of air power. Allied air forces over a long period of time had studied every aspect of the enemy air transport activity across the Sicilian Straits. They awaited the moment to catch a maximum concentration of trans-

Mrs. Edith Mae Hand Knight, former executive secretary for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in the OCD, has been accepted for officer training in the Women's Reserve. She reported this week at the USCG Academy, New London.

In Third War

Capt. Eugene Blake, Jr., has been called from retirement to serve as commanding officer of the Coast Guard Base and Training Station at Government Island, Alameda, Calif. He succeeds Capt. J. E. Stika, who has been transferred to the Fifth Naval District.

Captain Blake, who was at one time district commander in San Francisco, began his Coast Guard career during the Spanish-American war, serving on the cutter Grant with the rank of lieutenant (equivalent to ensign).

CG-Yale Game

With its initial test of the season resulting in a 25-6 victory over Bates College's V-12 team, the Coast Guard Academy's 1943 football eleven faces Yale today at New Haven.

Cutter Launching

The 180-foot cutter Sagebrush will be launched 30 Sept. at Duluth, Minn. Mrs. R. E. Stockstill has been designated as sponsor.

port aircraft on the Tunisian or Sicilian fields and to strike when the enemy was in greatest need of this air transport service. On 5 April the opportunity developed and air attacks of consistent intensity were launched on the airbases of Sicily and Tunisia, resulting in the destruction of over 150 enemy airplanes on the ground and 50 more shot down in the air; Axis ports and shipping were also heavily attacked. In all, during a period of 14 days, 147 transport planes and 31 vessels, large and small, were damaged or destroyed. The suddenness of this complete and violent rupture of Axis communications with their Tunisian forces undoubtedly came as a surprise, upset their plans for delaying actions and the defense of the Cape Bon Peninsula, and precipitated the collapse of the German and Italian forces.

The advance of the British Eighth Army up the coast pinched out the II Corps which was withdrawn and started on an extremely difficult movement across the rear of the British First Army to reappear on the left flank of the Allied forces. General Patton, who had commanded the corps during the operation concerned with the breaking of the Mareth Line, was withdrawn in order to go ahead with the plans for the expedition to Sicily, and Maj. Gen. (now Lt. Gen.) Omar N. Bradley, who had been his deputy, assumed command.

Recognizing the weakness of the broad river valleys within the bridgehead, Von Arnim heavily mined all possible avenues of mechanized approach. By the 20 of April the II Corps was attacking across the mountainous terrain north of Medjez-el-Bah, clearing the way for an armored thrust into the Tine River valley which resulted in the fracture of the Axis position. On 3 May the 1st Armored Division broke through in a powerful thrust that carried it into Maten, only 20 miles in an airline from Bizerte. The time was ripe for the final blow.

British armored units had concentrated between Medjez-el-Bah and Pont du Fahs in preparation for the drive down the Medjerda Corridor. After two days of bitter infantry fighting this armored force on 7 May under cover of an unprecedented concentration of air units, struck through the gaps secured by the British infantry and artillery and drove without check into the outskirts of Tunis. Once crunched, the Axis defense ring collapsed. The II Corps exploited its initial gains, advancing north into Bizerte on 7 May and surrounding the Axis forces north of Garaet-Achkel and Lac de Bizerte. Troops of the corps then turned east to block the threat to the north of the Axis lines on the Medjerda plain.

Meanwhile British forces poured through their initial gap, widening the split between the Axis forces defending the Cape Bon Peninsula and those trapped between Tunis and Bizerte. The latter force surrendered on 9 May. Other hostile troops to the south had been withdrawn to the dangerous refuge of Cape Bon under heavy pressure from the British Eighth Army, and the French XIX Corps under General Louis Marie Koeltz. Two British armored divisions brushed aside the remnants of Axis armor south of Tunis and drove directly against the base of the Cape Bon Peninsula on 10 May, shattering the last resistance of the enemy.

During this period the naval action under Admiral Cunningham and the complete destruction of German air transport approaches to Tunisia, had isolated the enemy, cut off his supplies, and made impossible the escape of even the enemy high command. Directly connected with the Allied domination of the air had been the punishing defeats of German fighter forces administered by our precision bombers in their daylight attacks on northwestern Europe. The enemy had found it impossible to concentrate on the

African front either enough aircraft or enough skilled pilots to dent the overwhelming surge of British and American planes. Some 232,415 German and Italian troops and a large amount of equipment were surrendered. This completed the conquest of the African continent and placed the United Nations in a position to launch more direct attacks on the southern face of the European Fortress. But this was only one result of the victory. The Mediterranean was again open to Allied shipping which, by shortening the turn-around of vessels, in effect meant an immediate increase of shipping equivalent to some 240 vessels. A French Army had been reborn, celebrating its birthday by the capture of 48,719 prisoners following a deep penetration of the enemy's position. American troops had demonstrated their battle efficiency and had gained a wealth of experience which could be disseminated throughout the army. Allied air forces had successfully supervised a technique involving effective coordination with ground forces and the strategic application of air power. Unity of Allied effort, command and staff, had been demonstrated to the world in a most convincing manner, as evidence of the growing concentration of power which will sweep the enemy out of control of the European continent.

MIDDLE EAST

Under the Lend-Lease program large quantities of American equipment were being sent to the Middle East in the months immediately preceding the Pearl Harbor attack. Technical personnel, largely civilians, for servicing American planes, trucks and tanks, was provided by us to assist the British in maintaining the efficiency of the American equipment in their hands. American missions were established in Egypt and in Iran to coordinate and supervise Lend-Lease activities and to establish the necessary air-ferry routes over which American aircraft could be dispatched to the Middle East, to Russia, to India and to China.

Upon our entry into war the missions previously referred to, composed largely of civilian technicians, were gradually transferred to military control. In June, 1942, it became necessary to designate a commander for the United States Army Forces in the Middle East with responsibility not only for the North African and Iranian missions but also for military personnel in the area. At the same time a similar command was formed for the control of United States Army Forces across equatorial Africa, which unified air transport command activities along the trans-African air routes.

The crisis which developed in June, 1942, with the withdrawal of the British Eighth Army to the El Alamein line threatened not only the Suez Canal but also our air transport routes to Russia and to Asia. Therefore, such aircraft as could be spared from other operations were concentrated in the Middle East to operate against the communications of the Afrika Korps in Libya and across the Mediterranean. Medium tanks and 105 mm guns on self-propelled mounts were rushed by train and ship to the British Eighth Army and every possible measure consistent with the military situation in other parts of the world was taken to assist the Eighth Army in maintaining its position while it was retrained and prepared for its triumphant march westward through Libya.

In subsequent months our heavy bombers extended their operations over the Mediterranean in attacks against Axis ports along the southern European coast. Such heavy shipping losses were inflicted on the enemy that he was compelled to provide a heavy escort for his convoys, thereby considerably reducing the volume of cargo which he could move. American medium bombers for the Middle East were ferried across Africa from the United States and fighter aircraft in large numbers were delivered in Cairo, some by "fly-away" from aircraft carriers shuttling across the Atlantic and others, delivered in crates to Takoradi on the west coast of Africa, where assembled there and flown their destinations.

By October, General Montgomery's improved situation in troops, equipment and logistical arrangements enabled him to crash through the El Alamein line and pursue the enemy 1,500 miles into Tunisia. Our aircraft, heavy and medium bombers and fighters, organized into the 9th Air Force under General Breton, participated in the preparation of the attack on the enemy's positions at El Alamein and made important contributions to the subsequent pursuit. Planes from this air force struck heavy blows against German transport flights across the Sicilian Straits in the last phases of the Battle of Tunisia. Thereafter, the 9th Air Force was occupied in the bombing operations against Axis Mediterranean positions including Pantelleria and Sicily, and in destructive raids against Naples.

(Please turn to Page 119)

19. Washington Conference

A conference of the President, the Prime Minister, and the Combined Chiefs of Staff and supporting agencies, took place in Washington from 12 May to 25 May 1943. The decisions reached at this conference cannot be disclosed at this time. The events of the preceding four months since the Casablanca Conference were reviewed in the light of the victories in Tunisia and the Aleutians, the increase in shipping resulting from the successful anti-submarine campaign, the development of a lack of developments on the Russian front, conditions in China, and the situation in the South and Southwest Pacific. At the close of this Conference, I accompanied Mr. Churchill to Algiers and Tunisia for a closer survey of the situation in the Mediterranean. Incidentally, at this time decisions were taken regarding the bombing of oil communications through Rome and the destruction of the Rumanian oil refineries at Ploesti.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

Because of the continuance of the war and expectation of more heavy expenditures, the limit of the Public Debt is to be increased to \$300 billions. The existing legal limit is \$210 billions, but that will be probably passed by the end of the current fiscal year. It is argued that expenditures will continue to decline sometime next year, but if Germany should fail to surrender and Japan persists in fighting, this expectation probably will be unrealistic, and the debt may go even beyond the latest figure estimated. Involved in this matter is the basic question of how to raise essential war and civilian output by the last few billions required to attain the war time peak while at the same time continuing to avoid inflation. According to the Department of Commerce's Survey of Current Business, industrial production, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index, moved closer to this goal in achieving its first advance since April. It rose in July to a new peak of 205 from the June index of 202. It advanced again in August with durable goods output once more leading the way.

To attain the goals set for armament output, industrial output must rise at least 6 per cent above the August level. This peak level must be attained within the next twelve months—the earlier the better.

According to the Department of Commerce price control and rationing have been quite evidently effective in restraining consumers from using more than a small fraction of their surplus income to bid up prices of available goods and services. Although the large amounts of liquid funds saved by individuals out of their 1942 and 1943 incomes were prevented from forcing up prices in those years, they will still constitute a potential threat to prices in the years ahead. The Securities and Exchange Commission estimated that 38 per cent of 1942 individual savings were in the form of currency and bank deposits. Should this same ratio hold good in 1943, then out of 43 billion dollars total savings for last

year and this, 24 billions will be cash. Hence, whatever the 1944 inflation gap may be in 1944 income, the inflation potential will be larger by virtue of these and other accumulated liquid savings from former years.

Corporate earnings showed a substantial advance during the first half of this year, continuing the upward trend initiated in 1939. Estimated corporate profits after provision for income and excess-profit taxes for the first 6 months of this year were 14 per cent above the first half of 1942, according to available corporation reports. The earnings before taxes rose from an estimated 8,916 million dollars in the first half of 1942 to 11,203 million in the same period this year, an advance of 26 per cent.

A large part of this increment in profits before taxes was subject to excess-profits tax, which accounted for the lower rate of increase in profits after taxes. In 1942 Federal income and excess-profits tax allowances amounted to 62 per cent of corporate profits before taxes, while in the first half of this year corporations allocated 65 per cent of their profits for the payment of taxes.

Navy Ship, Plane Production

(Continued from First Page)

only by the size of the task which confronts it."

Praises Officers

Acting Secretary James Forrestal stated that the credit for the accomplishments of the past three years, recorded in the report, must go to many thousands of officers and civilian personnel both in the Department in Washington and in the various inspection services of the Navy, the Navy Yards and civilian plants throughout the country. He said credit for the organization and direction of this great task, however, must go particularly to Vice Admiral F. J. Horne, serving as Vice Chief of Naval Operations under the direction of Admiral King, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, and to the following officers either presently or in the past charged with the direction of the various bureaus through which the Navy Procurement Program is directed: Vice Admiral S. M. Robinson, former Chief of the Bureau of Ships and now Chief of the Office of Procurement and Material, and his Assistant, Rear Admiral Claude A. Jones; Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and his Assistants, Rear Admirals T. D. Ruddock and G. F. Hussey, Jr.; Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, and his Assistant, Rear Admiral Earl W. Mills; Rear Admiral W. B. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and his Assistant, Rear Admiral W. J. Carter; Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and his Assistant, Rear Admiral L. B. Combs; Rear Admiral D. C. Ramsey, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics and his Assistant, Rear Admiral Ralph Davison, and the previous Chiefs of that Bureau, Vice Admiral John H. Towers, now Commander Air Force, Pacific Fleet, and Vice Admiral J. S. McCain, now Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air.

The Navy announcement discussed various angles of the program as follows:

Combatant Ships

"As the 1,100,000 tons of new warships were pushed through to completion, the Navy—needing more fighting ships than it could complete immediately—had to fill its most urgent needs by shifting the emphasis in its building program from time to time. In the days immediately after Pearl Harbor, the greatest urgency was for the new battleships of the North Carolina and Iowa classes, and capital ships so rushed through played a decisive part on the nights of 15-16 Nov. 1942, in holding Guadalcanal. As the battleship program moved into the clear and as the great battles between aircraft carriers were fought in the Coral Sea, at Midway and in the Southwest Pacific, the building of carriers forced ahead. Meanwhile, the huge landing craft program was begun under top priority, and still later the way was cleared for mass production of destroyer escorts to meet the Germans' 1943 submarine campaign.

"Although the largest tonnage increases are in the combatant subdivision of the program, the steepest rate of increase has been in landing craft completions. In the 18 months between 1 July 1940, and the end of 1941, before

the United States was a belligerent, only about 7,300 tons of landing craft were completed. In the first six months of 1942, during which President Roosevelt gave landing craft an overriding priority, completions moved up to 10,000 tons, or 50 per cent more than the total of the preceding year and a half. But the biggest jump came during the last half of 1942. In those six months 218,000 tons of landing craft were turned out, or more than 20 times the total for the preceding six months. The increase continued into the first half of 1943 when 375,000 tons of landing craft were completed for use.

Building Time

"Time required to build Navy fighting vessels of each class has dropped to record low since Pearl Harbor.

"The aircraft carrier Essex, a 27,000-ton ship completed in December, 1942, was built in 20 months compared with nearly 46 months required for the carrier Enterprise, a 19,800-ton vessel completed in May, 1938.

"The new 27,000-ton carrier Yorktown, which was completed in 30 per cent less time than the original 19,800-ton Hornet, was built in 17½ months or about half the pre-war building time for a destroyer.

"The 45,000-ton battleship New Jersey was completed in 26 per cent less time than the 35,000-ton Washington. Their building periods were 33 months and 45 months, respectively.

"The heavy cruiser Wichita, completed in 1939, required 41 months to build while the larger Boston, completed in 1943, was built in 24. The 1939 light cruiser Helena was built in 36 months; the 1943 light cruiser Biloxi in less than 26. The destroyer Niblack, turned out in August, 1940, required 24 months; the Gattling, completed in November, 1942, took 7½. Between the Drum in 1941 and the Aspro in 1943, submarine building time was cut 48 per cent.

"The Navy's mass-production fighting ships are the destroyer escorts. To complete the first 10 of these vessels at the Bethlehem-Hingham and Consolidated Steel Yards required an average of 302 days each. The average for the most recent 10 from the same yards was 206 days, a reduction of almost one-third.

Aircraft

"In the 18 months between 1 January 1942 and 1 July 1943, production of Navy planes quadrupled. In the 12 months of 1942, production of Navy combat planes doubled, and redoubled. Then in the first six months of 1943 it approximately doubled again.

"In addition to the 15,567 Navy-built planes, the Navy has received during three years about 8,300 planes built under Army contract, of which 7,800 were trainers and utility planes, 450 were combat aircraft.

Importance to Strategy

"Airpower is the spearhead of attack. Navy fighters and bombers covered the first American landings against the Axis at Guadalcanal, Morocco and Attu.

"Navy bombers struck telling blows against Nazi submarines during the summer of 1943. In the early months of the war, including the Battles of Coral Sea and at Midway, Navy bombers drove home the attacks which stopped Japan's expansion.

"To replace the Navy planes lost at Midway would have required half a year at the 1940 rate of production. By June, 1942, when the battle was fought, the losses could have been made up in two weeks. Now they could be restored in less than four days.

"Navy has concentrated on combat planes, obtaining most of its non-combat aircraft through the Army.

"One of the special achievements has been the production of a new war-inspired, carrier-based fighter capable of matching performance with the world's best land-based fighters. Contracts for the first two experimental Navy Hellcats were let August, 1941. First production contract for Hellcats was signed 4 Dec. 1941, three days before Pearl Harbor. War-taught lessons were embodied in the plane as its production proceeded, and the first Hellcats were delivered late in 1942. In the first six months of 1943, monthly production has multiplied 18 times over total 1942 production, and the number of planes covered by the first three contracts has been delivered."

Ordnance

"New Navy fighter planes fire in one minute five times the weight of projectiles that their 1940 predecessors fired. A modern battleship's anti-aircraft firepower is 100 times what it was three years ago.

"Rate of production has increased 24-fold. From \$46,000,000 in the last six months of 1940, production of these major Navy ordnance items shot up to more than \$1,000,000,000 in the first six months of 1943."

Guns and Mounts

"By the first half of 1943 four gun-and-mount assemblies made up 97 per cent of the dollar value of total gun-and-mount production. They are: 20-mm. anti-aircraft guns, 40-mm. anti-aircraft guns, 3"/50 cal. double purpose guns, and 5"/38 cal. double purpose guns. More than 66,600 of these guns (counting number of barrels) have been produced since the defense program started. Firing together, these new guns would throw 4,600 tons of projectiles per minute against the enemy."

Underwater Ordnance

"A six-fold increase in torpedo production between the last half of 1940 and the last half of 1942 is especially remarkable because it was achieved by two plants. Throughout 1940 the Navy torpedo plant at Newport, R. I., was the only manufacturer. It continued to carry the bulk of the burden during the first half of 1941 as the Navy's Alexandria plant got into production. In the ensuing year and a half these two plants pushed production up 258 per cent.

The sharpest increase of all, however, came

in the first six months of 1943 when five privately-managed plants came into production. In that half year 19 per cent more torpedoes were completed than in all of 1942 and almost three times the total for 1941.

"Indicating continued momentum and bigger production to come, August torpedo production was two and one-half times the monthly average for the first quarter of this year, and approximates the total torpedo output during all of World War I."

Merchant Marine

The new Merchant Marine Cadet Basic School at Pass Christian, Miss., was formally dedicated 18 Sept. Capt. Edward Macauley, USN-Ret., Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration and Maritime Commissioner, made the dedication address and turned command of the school formally over to Comdr. R. M. Dodson, USNR.

Also speaking at the dedication were Rear Adm. Andrew C. Bennett, USN, commandant of the Eighth Naval District, and Comdr. Harold V. Nerney, USNR, assistant supervisor and operations officer of the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps.

The school at Pass Christian and the other at San Mateo, Calif., give basic courses of three months, after which the cadets spend six months aboard operating merchant ships, followed by a nine-month course at the Merchant Marine Academy at King's Point, Long Island, New York.

Navy Decorations

The Navy announced this week that in appropriate cases the Silver Star Medal and the Navy and Marine Corps Medal will be awarded to officers and men of the Merchant Marine serving aboard ships operating with the Navy. Such awards will be made only when direct combat with the enemy is involved, or in the case of especially meritorious service under combat conditions when members of a naval expedition, such as the transportation of troops and equipment during the invasion of Sicily. Normal overseas convoy operations will not be considered as being "under combat conditions."

2,000 Ships

To the SS Bladensburg, a T-2 design tanker, goes the honor of being the 2,000th ocean going vessel built under Maritime Commission contract since Pearl Harbor. She was delivered, with steam up, on 11 Sept.

Editor Appointed

The New York Marine News Company has announced the appointment of Comdr. Wendell Phillips Dodge as Editor of the *Marine News*.

Casualties

The Navy Department announced this week that Merchant Marine casualties from 27 Sept. 1942 to 31 Aug. 1943 totalled 4,832, which included 644 dead, 4,081 missing, and 107 prisoners of war. Of the 107 prisoners four are held by Germany and the others by the Japanese. Of these prisoners, 101 previously had been listed as missing, one as dead, and five had not heretofore been reported as casualties.

AAF Cadet Changes

Larger numbers of enlisted men will apply for aviation cadet training in the AAF since the physical requirements have been modified, the Adjutant General's Office predicts.

The recent changes include some reduction of the requirements for depth perception, dental standards, and blood pressure. The Schneider test has been eliminated and sight and hearing requirements have been liberalized. It will now be possible for many men who could not meet the previous standards to qualify upon reexamination.

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Marshall Report (Continued from Page 117)

Messina, Reggio and other points in Italy, all of which provided an important contribution to the shattering of Italian morale.

ASIATIC THEATER

In January, 1941, the Curtiss Plant, completing a British contract for the manufacture of P-40 fighter planes, announced that if an order could be placed within 10 days it would be possible to produce 300 additional P-40's by June of that year. Under the British contract the United States Army controlled the allotments of additional planes. The Chinese were in grave distress for lack of fighter aircraft, and proposed, therefore, that if the British would immediately turn over 50 P-40's to the Chinese government from their existing contracts followed by 25 in February and 25 in March, the United States government would permit the allocation of the 300 planes, referred to above, for delivery in June to the British. This arrangement was accepted and the 600 planes reached China in the early summer of 1941, providing the equipment for the famous "Flying Tigers" organizations piloted by volunteers under the leadership of Col. (now Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault), a former United States Army officer, then in the service of the Chinese government.

Through the medium of Lend-Lease, material of various types and character had been reaching China by way of the Burma Road. With Japan's entry into the war China's position grew increasingly critical because of the possibility that Chinese air fields might become bases for bombing operations against Japan proper. In view of the gravity of the situation in that region, Maj. Gen. (now Lt. Gen.) Joseph W. Stilwell was selected to represent the United States in the manifold activities relating to our military interests as to pilots, planes, air transport service, material for Chinese ground forces and their technical and tactical instruction.

By January, 1942, Japan's drive into Malaysia had spread into southern Burma. With the fall of Singapore in February the Japanese were able to launch a successful offensive against the British and the reinforcing Chinese troops in Burma, a success which was rapidly followed up by the capture of Lashio, the western terminus of the Burma Road. In this unsuccessful Allied operation General Stilwell commanded two small Chinese armies whose willingness to fight was greatly hampered by an almost complete lack of air, artillery and adequate logistical support.

Following the cutting of the Burma Road, General Stilwell immediately initiated plans for an air-ferry service route over the Himalayas, utilizing Army personnel and equipment, together with a small combat air force. The nucleus of the latter was provided by bombardment and pursuit planes and service units sent from Australia to India late in February.

The development of American air power in India to meet the hostile challenge across the Bay of Bengal permitted offensive bombing operations to be initiated on 2 April against enemy fleet units in the Andaman Islands. The first flight of the Air Ferry Command into China over the Himalayas was completed six days later. Moving personnel, equipment, gasoline and other supplies over the mountains into China following its transportation by sea and air half-way around the globe, imposed an unparalleled logistical problem. The operations of our air forces in India, Burma and in China held in that region Japanese airplanes which might have been employed elsewhere; losses were inflicted on the enemy's air forces, depots and communications; and, most important of all, Chinese morale was greatly stimulated by this evidence of America's intention to support China in every way possible.

There have gradually developed since the summer of 1942 increasingly destructive bomber attacks over Burma and out of China with targets from Hanoi to French Indo-China, including Hainan Island. The enemy's retaliatory attacks usually have been repulsed with astonishingly heavy losses to his flyers. Day by day power of our air offensive in these regions is growing, and forcing a dispersion of Japanese means along their southern front, extending from Burma, 5,500 miles to the Solomon Islands, to meet our attacks which are inflicting them in losses as destructive as to threaten the maintenance of their air power and the efficiency of their sea forces.

2. Pacific Operations Planned

Lieutenant General Stilwell and Major General Chennault were ordered to Washington in April, 1943, to present first-hand information on the situation in China to the President, the Prime Minister and the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Similarly Field Marshal Wavell described the situation in Burma and India, and the military and economic problems of China were described by Dr. T. V. Soong. Plans prepared by these theater commanders were supplemented by and coordinated with those of the Combined Staff Planners resulting in the development of a logistical program and plans for effective military operations which were approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Central Pacific Area

When asked this week to define the boundaries of Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson's command, the newly designated Central Pacific Area, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson answered:

"The area includes what was formerly the Hawaiian Department, the Hawaiian Islands and other territory, but at this

time I do not care to go into the specific boundaries."

War Review

The weekly review of the war given by the Secretary of War at his press conference 23 Sept. gives an excellent condensation of the progress on the Italian front.

Mr. Stimson stated:

"Today the positions taken by our forces in the Salerno area are reasonably secure against future local counterattacks. Units of the British Eighth Army have joined General Clark's forces and now hold a large portion of Southern Italy from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic. Our advance positions and our occupation of nearby islands, Capri and Ischia, threaten the Nazi hold on the important port of Naples.

"Our Mediterranean successes during the week were by no means confined to the Italian mainland. British forces have occupied some of the Dodecanese Islands. German troops have evacuated Sardinia, sped on their way by their former allies, the Italians. From Sardinia the Nazi troops went to Corsica where they encountered stiff opposition from local French patriots. These Corsican forces have now been joined by French troops from North Africa. Already considerable success has been attained, and it is quite probable that the Germans may be forced out of Corsica and the birthplace of Napoleon will join the growing territory liberated from the Nazi yoke.

In the Southwest Pacific Allied forces landed Wednesday off the Japanese base of Finschhafen, New Guinea, 60 miles northeast of Lae. The new landing, which was announced by General Douglas MacArthur, is an attack directed at a base that would complete the Allied control of the Huon Gulf.

Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, commenting on the war on the Army hour, NBC broadcast, made the following mention of the air attack against Germany:

"On the European air front, the RAF and the Eighth U. S. Air Force ranged wide in hard blows. Most significant was the British bombing of marshalling yards at the French Alpine town of Modene, western entrance of the Mt. Cenis tunnel, crippling the Lyons-Turin railway, which, since the Brenner Pass bombing, has had to take much of the burden of German supply in Italy. This attack was coupled by blasting of the railway viaduct near St. Raphael on the French Riviera, linking Lyons, Marseilles and Genoa. The iron ring tightens."

Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz declared on 22 Sept. that Germany cannot hope to withstand the pressure that can be brought to bear on them in Italy.

"We feel that the teamwork established cannot be stopped," he said.

Sec. Knox Inspects Bases

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, accompanied by Capt. Leland P. Lovett, director of the Navy Department's Office of Public Relations, arrived in England last week on an inspection trip.

Mr. Knox conferred 17 Sept. with Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of American naval forces in European waters, with whom he inspected the American naval base at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on 20 Sept.

Mrs. Roosevelt Returns

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arrived in San Francisco this week after a five-week, 23,000-mile tour of the Pacific War theatre, during which she visited Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and Hawaii.

Many American hospitals were inspected on the trip and she stated at a press conference which she held in Honolulu this week that she found the patients "very well taken care of."

Courses at Naval War College

A command course will be held at the Naval War College, commencing 1 Jan. 1944, for approximately 15 officers of the Regular Navy of the rank of lieutenant commander and above. A preparatory staff course will be held for 50 Reserve officers of the ranks of lieutenant commander, lieutenant, and lieutenant (jg). These classes will be about five months in length.

Applications for the classes must be forwarded by 15 Nov. 1943.

Annual Physical Examination

Annual physical examinations are being conducted in the naval service beginning 20 Sept.

These examinations are for officers and nurses, including reserve and retired officers on active duty, who have not had a complete physical examination during the present calendar year. They are required to be completed by 31 Dec. 1943.

Investigate Hawaii Rule

A representative of the Justice Department and a general officer of the War Department are en route to Hawaii to confer with Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, jr., military governor, and Federal Judge Metzger on details of the disagreement between them as to validity of the writ of habeas corpus in the territory.

En route to Hawaii is Mr. Edward J. Ennis, chief of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Justice Department, and a general officer whose identity the War Department mysteriously refused to disclose.

A Justice Department spokesman emphasized that the department represented General Richardson in the controversy, and that the objective of the visit was to bring the judge and the military governor together so that the authority of each could be clearly defined.

Judge Metzger recently imposed a fine of \$5,000 on General Richardson for refusing to produce on a writ of habeas corpus two men of German ancestry who have been held by the Army since Pearl Harbor. General Richardson, with War Department backing, refused to obey the writ and issued an order threatening with fine and imprisonment any court official who carried out the judge's order.

The military governor maintained that restoration of the writ of habeas corpus was specifically excluded when civil rights in Hawaii were partially restored recently.

Draft of Fathers

(Continued from First Page)

sible to reduce garrisons stationed in the Caribbean.

Similarly, the United States is no longer in danger of raids, except from the air, and consequently garrisons of ground forces, but not of anti-aircraft, are being reduced. The total cut in combat troops General Marshall put at approximately 500,000.

Discussing this at greater length, Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, reminded that original allotments for the 1943 Army provided for:

AAF and supporting arms and services	2,800,000
Defense of U. S., Panama, Caribbean, Alaska, Aleutians	530,000
Defense of communications to Australia, Pacific Islands, Hawaii	350,000
Zone of interior activities—ports, prisoner guards, depots, etc.	400,000
Men in schools, training, hospitals, etc.	650,000
Overhead in U. S.	400,000
Ground striking force, divisions and supporting units	3,118,000

Reductions ordered from the above include: Defensive installations in the United States, Alaska and the Caribbean, about 98,000. Overhead and replacement and school program, about 80,000, with possible further reductions in the Army specialized training program. Combat troops, about 562,000.

General Marshall expressed his conviction that the removal of Italy from the war had reduced the number of Axis divisions by only 14, since both Japan and Germany have been increasing the forces, the latter in a strenuous effort to make good the losses at Stalingrad.

By the end of 1943, declared the Chief of Staff, about 2,500,000 American troops will be overseas. Earlier, General McNarney had testified that about 2,000,000 men are across at the present time. By the end of 1944, continued the Chief of Staff, some 5,000,000 men will be overseas, and we will have moved out of this country practically all of our combat units.

At the same time, General Marshall emphasized that the Army is not getting men as fast as it can use them. There are now four divisions which still exist only as 1,500-man cadres, and about 64,000 men are needed for them. There are about 100,000 vacancies in other units. During the remainder of the year, he stated, there will be activated some 430 or 440 additional battalions of troops needed for special duties. Among the requirements are Engineer, Signal Corps, Military Police and Port battalions.

Although our casualties in North Africa and in Sicily have been "very much less than we had calculated upon," General Marshall reminded that each occupation entails use of additional troops

in communications, defenses and in port work. Port battalions must be moved in Salerno, he stressed, and yet none of the ports on the North African coast can be closed.

At the conclusion of his testimony, Senator Wallgren, of Wash., referring to the stories current that General Marshall was to be relieved as Chief of Staff, inquired:

"Have you any comment on a recent press story—"

"None!" replied the Chief of Staff so quickly and emphatically that the packed hearing room roared with laughter.

Under Secretary of War Patterson, who also testified on the bill, reiterated that he favored a national service mobilization bill to get the nation's manpower and womanpower into the most essential fields. To defer fathers, he declared, would give 6,000,000 Americans no legal obligation either to fight or work for victory.

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